Bedford Inquirer.

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.
may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
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He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

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WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct 20,'65.

Poetry.

SHADOWS.

In the old deserted homestead,
Where the loved of long ago
Laid them down to rest forever,
Stranger footsteps come and go.

In the hall and on the staircase
Strange forms wander every day,
Never dreaming they are passing
Through gray shadows all the way.

In the grave upon the hillside,
(In the shadowy heretofore)
One turned back, a last look giving—
And one standing in the door.

Waved a long and tearful farewell;
And I see their shadows still
Where they stood at their last parting,
In the door and on the hill.

And if either yet were living
Who were actors in the scene,
They would point you out the shadows,
Tell you strangers walked between.

Years ago, white orange blossoms
Gleaming thro' long curls of gold,
Told us that a bride was standing
In that chamber dim, and old.

In the parlors, wide and lofty,
Once there stood a Christmas tree;
And the trembling lights and tokens
Were a goodly sight to see.

Children there with bright eyes sparkling,
Matrons, each with smiling face,
Grandsires with their locks now silvered—
Formed a picture full of grace.

In the darkened, ancient chamber,
Where a spirit took its flight,
Strangers, standing on the threshold,
See the dim, uncertain light.

Gleaming through the misty cob-webs
That for years a veil have spread,
Shutting from the sun's bright glances
Ghosts of the departed dead.

Years ago, within that chamber,
Hushed hearts gathered 'round a bed
Where the Crown of Life was hovering
O'er a dying mother's head.

Could we view, by retrospection,
All the life scenes of the past,
Could we see the shadows deepening
Ever round us, thick and fast

There would be a *host* of shadows
Gliding over land and sea;
And no nook would be without them—
Every spot would haunted be.

Miscellaneous.

NASBY.

A Jollification at the corners, followed by a dream which has some Reference to a recent Political Event.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS }
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,) }
October 22, 1867. }

We held, last night, our formal jollification at the Corners, over the result of the Ohio and Pennsylvany elecshuns. It was a glorious occashun, and one which wuz calkelated to cheer the long deprest hearts uv the down trodden Democrisy, wich it did. The church wuz gorgusly illoominated with candles, hung in festoons in the winders. Deekin Pogram, in honor uv the occashun, gave us the use of his two keroseen lamps—the pride uv the Corners—wich wuz arranged in a tabloo in front uv the pulpit, over wich wuz hung in peeceful folds, the two Confederit flags, which Kernel McPelter's regiment hed borne in honor over myraids of ded Yankees. The survivin heroes of the Lost Coz in the visinity was present, attired in their soiled uniforms, and everythin about the demonstra-hun wuz as inspiritin as it wuz possible to make it. Short and pertinent addresses was made by the offishel of the church, wich I wuz gratified to observe a pius vane of thankfulnis ran thro em. Deekin Pogram shone with unwonted brilliancy and unparalleled devoutnes. He blessed the Lord for the mercy wich hed been vouchsafed us. The people of the North hed vindicated the Skripter's and hed bin weaned from their infidelity. Now he felt he cood wallop a nigger wunst more in safety, and put his foot onto the necks of the decendants of Ham, wich was ordained from the flood.—He felt thankful for wat hed bin done for us by Ohio and Pennsylvany, and he hoped for as much from Noo York. Shood Noo York complete the work so gloriously commenst by Mane and Californy, and so happily carried forerd by Ohio and Pennsylvany, then he shood say "Now let thy servant depart in peese." If he should survive the joy of the occashun, he wood to wunst recapcher his niggers—sich uv em as was still in the land of the livin—and redoose them to their normal condishen. We wood hold em by force, trustin in the result of the next Presidenshel elecshun to ratify wat he hed done. He shood to once buy up wat he cood of Confedrit skrip, for, bless the Lord, he felt now that the Lost Coz wasn't as much lost as he thot it was.

Other speeches was made, and the meetin, in a state of high hilarity, adjourned to Bascom's wher we made a nite of it. I survived probably the longest of any of the square drinkers. Ther was those who held out longer by resortin to sich onmanly subterfuges as throwin their likker over their shoulders and taken lite drinks, but sich ain't for me. It looks, as it is, like a throwin away of the good gifts of nacher; a sacrificin of the blessins of life to a foolish pride. Suthin I never will do.

One by one, I saw em droop and roll gently off the benches. Issaker Gavitt first, McPelter next, Bascom next, and finally Deekin Pogram, like a giant oak in a hurricane, tottered, rallied, tottered again, and finally fell; and I, feelin that my time too hed come, went under likewise. I slept, and sleepin dreamed.

Methawt I was in a vast bildin constructid in the Orientile stile of arkatectoor, to wit: a roof supported by pillers. These pillers was labelled with the battles fot doorin the Revolushun and the last war with Great Britten, the strongest and newest bein ticketed with the battles fought doorin the late onpleasantnis.

"What struckter is this?" askt I of the janiter of the institooshun.

"The Temple uv Liberty!" ansered he promptly.

"Wilt show it me?" askt I.

"With pleasure sir," sed he. The present occupant of the bildin and he who now has control of it, is in an inner chamber. Woodst see him?"

"I woodst," remarked I, and he showed me in.

It was a peekoolyer seen. On the carpet on the floor was stretched the form of a giant hyer in stature, broader across the shoulders, deeper in the chest, and possessin more indicashuns of strength and endoorance than any giant I had ever seen. His face was rather good lookin and noble, tho onto it there was an expression of wearinis and sadnis. He was fast asleep, and sleepin as a man does after a terrible expenditoor of physikle and mental strength.

"Who is this?" askt I of my gide.

"Republikanism!" sed he.

"Ha! Wat is them wich he holds so lovinly in his arms?" askt I.

"Them is the treasures of the Temple, of wich the okkupant thereof is exoffisho guardian. He has only part of em in his arms—ef yoo notis, ther are ten of em under his hells."

I looked carefully, and notist that they was all labelled with the names of the States—those in his arms was those of the North, and the ten under his heels was them wich hed unfortunitly failed in their attempt to get out of the temple. From the heft of his heel onto them, it appeared as tho they were under a triflin restrain. Kentucky, Delaware and Maryland he hed tightly gripped between his thumb and finger.

"Why sleeps he?" askt I.

"Exhaustion," sed he. "Sich a fite as he has hed to retane possession of this place! Four long yeers hev opposin powers attempted by open hostilities to dispossess him, doorin wich he was assailed at every pint, and for three years has politikle fite bin made onto him, doorin wich he has bin betrayed by them he sposed was his chosen and trusted friends. Last yeer he hed a terrible conflict with em and wuz victorus, but the strain was too heavy onto him and he's bin asleep ever sence, recooperatin. Besides some of his attendin physcians, in whom he hed confidence, proved to be quacks, and they dosed him with restoratives that, however good they might be, wuznt presisely the remedy for the time and they increased the stupor undor wich he was laborin. Besides he was attackt with sore head, and in addishun to all this there was barnacles and vampires, and blood suckers of all kinds, wich farthur weakened him. Listin how hard he breathes.

And he was a breathin hard.

At this precise minit methawt the gide disappeared and there was a agitashun of the curtains of the chamber. Slowly they lifted up, and to my surprise I saw feachers wich I recognized. Vallandygum peered in, and seeing that the giant was still asleep, come in on tip toe, beckonin others to follow. They come. There was Thurman of Ohio, Voorhees of Injiany, Florence, Sharswood and Jerry Black of Pennsylvany; Seward, Fernando Wood and Morissey of Noo York, and Johnson, Pierce, and Bookanan, and the, whole glorious company of marters. Cautiously they crept in and timidly ranged themselves about the sleepin giant and communed among themselves.

"That was too heavy a load for him to carry at his age," chuckled Ben Wood, pintin to an immense burden strapped to his shoulders on wich was written "Equality before the Law."

"Yes," sed Johnson, "but he wood hev got throo with it, but I tripped him!"

"It was I who put the stone down over wich he mostly stumbled," sed Seward in a whisper.

"To biznis!" sed Vallandygum. "Let us git wut we kin afore he awakens," and he and Thurman slily fingered away Ohio, doin it without disturbin him much. He did groan slitely, and moved uneasily. Sharswood and Jerry Black very adroitly slipped Pennsylvany out from under his arm, and again he started up restlessly, and sunk back into his slumber agin.

Emboldened with this, Fernando Wood and Seymour attempted to steal away Noo York wich was the piller onto wich his head restid, and while they was manooverin it made a terrible noise, as if he was in agony.

"Its the death rattle in his throat!" piped the ten States onder his heels, strivin to release themselves.

"Its the death rattle in his throat!" shreeked they all, throwin off all stealth and each grabbin a Stait.

In an instant the scene changed. They hed overdid it. The giant awoke and springin to his feet, glared fiercely onto em.

"The death rattle is it!" sed he in a voice of thunder. "Ha! ha! you mistake the snorin of a hard sleepin giant for the death rattle!—What hev I done? Sleepin so long and koowin all the time that assassins lurked around me." Shakin the barnacles off he laid about him freely. He pitched Fernando and Seymour out head over heels, and one sweep of his right arm disposed of Pierce, Bookanan and that pack, and then missin Ohio and Pennsylvany, he observed Vallandygum and sharswood, makin off with em. Utterin a howl of rage he sprang after em. Two leeps sufficed and he wrenched the States from their grasp, not, however, ontil Vallandygum had bit a thunderin slice out of Ohio, and Sharswood one nearly as large out of Pennsylvania.

At this pint I awoke. The mornin sun was sendin her brilliant beams thro the winders of Bascom's. Around me lay the prostrate forms of Deekin Pogram, Bascom, Captain McPelter, Isaker Gavitt and the others who hed bin with me the nite afore. They was a sleepin and a snorin as peacfly as men ever did. The doors hed bin left open, and the villagers—the early birds who are alluz around ketchin the worms—hed collected at the door. They did not vencher in, not Knowin how sound asleep we was ontil—as one of em told me afterwards—he hed seen a hog belonging to Bascom walk in the open door and root among us, gruntin approvinly, as tho it reminded him of his childhood's days, wich indeed it did, as he hed alluz bin fed at a distillery—and then satisfied that he was trooly asleep, they walked in and helped themselves to refreshments at the bar. Turnin em out quietly with a stingin rebook for their dishonesty in takin advantage of one helplis as Bascom was, I emptied the contents of his drawer, and sekoorin it in my boot, lad down as though I was asleep, till they should awake. In an hour he awoke and diskivered that he hed bin gone thro.

"Who cood hev done it?" sed he.

"My dear friend," sed I, "you was injoodighus enuff to leave yoor door open—see ther!" and I pinted to the villagers a reelin thro the street. "They're virtuous but yoo put their integrity to a test wich it coodent stand. There was too much preasur to the square inch on their conshences, and they collapst. Let it be a warnin to yoo. I don't know that I cood hev resisted it hed I awakened first." And I awakened the Deekin, and helped him home, stayin with him of course to breakfast.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster.)

When we are alone, we have our thoughts to watch; in our families, our tempers; in society, our tongues.

SELF-RESTRAINT--A VIRTUE AND DUTY.

"He knew himself, and knowing he controlled."

Self-restraint is one of the most important of duties as well as virtues. It should be exercised daily and hourly. Without it, error and guilt and crime are inevitable. There is no individual, however wise, however elevated, or however powerful, who does not feel that at times and seasons, his passions, his prejudices, his appetites, and his tastes, require to be controlled and restrained. The defects of his nature attain the mastery; and, but for the exercise of a powerful mental and moral effort, he would wander into the wrong path, commit some excess, or perpetrate some injustice. But, "the still small voice" within admonishes, he pauses, reviews his position, his inclination and the path before him, exercises the virtue of SELF RESTRAINT, and is saved for the time. If he pursue another course—if he disregard the whisperings of reason and of conscience—if he permit the mere animal to exercise the mastery—if he cannot or will not restrain himself, the consequences will be sad—often deplorable. "Know thyself"—is the aphorism of an ancient sage. Such knowledge is indeed important. Unless we understand our own frailties and infirmities our errors and imperfections, our weaknesses and vices, we shall not be able to master or control ourselves. All are more or less defective, and there are few who see themselves as others see them. Nay, it frequently happens that the very frailties and infirmities that we detect and deplore in others, exist in ourselves to a still more serious extent, and yet without our knowledge. We cannot or will not recognize or confess them. Hence, either blinded by prejudice, by passion, or by selfishness, we are unable to apply the remedy which seems so simple in the cases of others. We delude ourselves into a belief that all men are mortal but ourselves; and thus, instead of practising the virtue of self-restraint, we fancy or assume to fancy, that we do not require the exercise of any such controlling power. And yet scarcely a day goes by, in which errors are not committed, simply because we will not or cannot restrain ourselves. How often does a garrulous tongue get us into trouble! How frequently do we speak rashly and rapidly, without thinking of what we are saying, or of the effect which is likely to be produced. And so with almost every movement of life. The conservative power of SELF-RESTRAINT is forgotten or neglected. Only a few days since, a young man of excellent temper, kind heart, ample means and many accomplishments, admitted that he was living a little too fast, and had become too fond of the wine cup. He felt the evil effects, both in body and mind, and he knew that he was not only damaging his character, but shortening his life. Nevertheless, with these admissions, and with these prospects before him, he could not practice the virtue of self restraint. The abyss yawned, he saw it he felt the impulse that was hurrying him on; and yet he could not, or would not, avoid his fate. And so with almost every other pernicious practice. There is scarcely an individual alive who is not perfectly conscious that he is indulging in some error—that he is perpetrating some evil—and that some vile habit has to a certain extent, the control of him. Again and again he will determine to amend and reform. And yet the multitude.

"Resolve, and re-resolve, and die the same."

There is scarcely a criminal in the Penitentiary who, if he look back and review the past, cannot point out a period in which, had he exercised the virtue of self-restraint, had he obeyed the "still small voice of conscience," he would have turned from the error of his way and become a useful member of society. But he lacked the moral courage, and now he repents his infirmity and the consequences, in sackcloth and ashes. It is difficult to abandon a habit, however pernicious, when it is the result of years of practice, and has thus become identified, to a certain extent, with our very being. It then forms part of our daily life, so to speak. But in the beginning, the infatuation may be subdued. Nay, there is always hope; and it is far less difficult to overcome an evil propensity, after one or two vigorous trials, than the infatuated are apt to imagine. If the effort be made in a determined spirit, and with a view to all the consequences, the end will surely be accomplished. A solemn duty with parents, is not only to inculcate the principle, but to teach the practice of self-restraint. Only a short time has gone by, since we recorded the execution of a father for the murder of his son. The wretched old man, a few minutes before he was launched into eternity admitted that his TEMPER had always been violent that unfortunately he had never restrained or controlled it, and that hence, he was about to expiate his most unnatural offence upon the scaffold. But illustrations may be found in every walk of life. A large portion of mankind are too impulsive, too passionate, too hasty, too eager, and too reckless. They forget and disregard the restraints which should be imposed by education, by good feeling, by consideration, by sound morals, or by cultivated intellect; and hence, errors and indiscretions are constantly committed. It is, of course, unreasonable to expect perfection in human nature; however refined or elevated, and yet the individual who understands himself, who, aware of his weaknesses and propensities, is considerate and thoughtful, and thus constantly practices SELF RESTRAINT, will escape many anxieties difficulties and misfortunes, which a disregard of this duty, and a violation of this virtue, will immediately provoke.—*Robert Morris.*

THOMAS HOOD'S TRIBUTE TO LITERATURE.—My own obligations to literature are a debt so immense as not to be canceled, like that of nature, by death itself. Adrift early in life upon the great waters—as pilotless as Wordsworth's blind boy in the turtle shell—if I did not come to shipwreck, it was that, in default of paternal or fraturnal guidance, I was rescued, like the ancient mariner, by guardian spirits, "each one a lovely light," who stood as beacons to my course. Infirm health and a natural love of reading happily threw me, instead of worse society, into the company of poets, philosophers and sages—to me good angels and ministers of grace. From these silent instructors—who often do more than fathers, and always more than godfathers, for our temporal and spiritual interests—from these mild monitors I learned something of the divine, and more of the human religion. They were my interpreters in the House Beautiful of God, and my guides among the delectable mountains of nature. They reformed by prejudices, chastened my passions, tempered my heart, purified my tastes, elevated my mind and directed my aspirations. I was lost in a chaos of undigested problems, false theories crude fancies, obscure impulses, and bewildering doubts—when these bright intelligences called my mental world out of darkness like a new creation, and gave it "two great lights," hope and memory—the past for a moon, and the future for a sun.

THE HABITUAL CARELESSNESS OF MECHANICS.

It is said that "familiarity breeds contempt." Whether this is so or not, it is very sure that "familiarity produces carelessness or indifference." Men who have spent years among machines, and know their power, their inexorable and unpitying course, their disregard for human life or limb their ungovernable impetus when not held, like a vicious horse, "well in hand," come to look upon these mighty engines, driven by an almost irresistable force, as playthings which may not only be governed by legitimate means, but played and toyed with. How often we see the engineer or "greaser" of a stationary or marine engine, following the connecting rod or crank with one hand and with the oil can in the other, allowing his hand and arm to pass through a space which barely permits the passage of his limb and doing this with apparent unconcern. We have seen the engineer of an upright stationary engine, the cylinder of which was on one floor and the walking beam above an upper floor, jump on the cross head and travel up and down half a dozen times, oiling the slides; he a man weighing over two hundred pounds and passing through a hole hardly more than fourteen inches square. A mis-step would have been fatal or nearly so—at least the adventurer would have been hopelessly crushed. In cotten mills it used to be not uncommon to see the "piecer" on a mule reach over to attach a broken "end" when the outward coming carriage would almost take him from his feet, which event would have pierced his abdomen with several rapidly-revolving and sharply-pointed steel spindles, insuring as certain death as the spinning ball from a spirally-grooved rifle.

This carelessness, which becomes, in time, habit, leads, not seldom, to unpleasatt, if not fatal results. The operator of a machine, having learned all its "points" and believing he controls all its powers, frequently assumes a management which he is incompetent to oversee, and becomes careless; the machine refuses to obey his behests, and he is mulcted in an arm, or leg, or life.

We recollect, in our practice as a mechanic a foreman who ridiculed the idea of throwing a belt from the shaft for repairing or "taking up," preferring it should be unlaced while hanging in dangerous contiguity with swiftly revolving pulleys or couplings, and attempted the mending of a belt while hanging on a shaft in alarming proximity to these care-nothings for human life. He lost his arm and nearly lost his life. He had little sympathy but much annoyance, and not a little trouble.

At the fair of the American Institute in New York city a week or two ago a practical machinist placed his hand under a hammer to remove a "smashed" copper. The copper was smashed and so was his hand. It was an accident; but such an accident as any one but a person, thoughtless through familiarity, would never have been victimized with. Poor McGowan paid dearly for his temerity; he lost his good right hand. Linnell, also, the engineer of the Babcock & Wilcox engine, although not careless, in the common acceptation of the term, was foolish in risking his life on the holding of a common forked wrench, which every machinist knows is not to be depended upon. He sat upon a plank running past the fly wheel of the engine, and applied his large forked wrench to the nuts of the cap of the crank shaft; the wrench slipped when he had his whole power applied to it, and over he went into the wheel. Nothing could be more admirable than his presence of mind in holding to the arms of the wheel, which he did while whirled around with immense velocity, until, probably, either through his senses deserting him or through the influence of dizziness, he let go and was thrown with the force of a stone from an ancient catapult, or the centrifugal momentum of a stone from a boy's sling, and landed, almost a shapeless mass of humanity, among the debris of the machinery he demolished in his course.

These instances show the necessity of carefulness in the management of machinery. We can never forget the advice of an old fashioned machinist to his apprentice on this subject: "Better be foolishly careful than foolishly careless." Many mechanics seem to imagine they are doing a nice thing to put on airs before those who do not understand machinery. It is not so. They are the recipients of pity, if not of contempt.—*Scientific American.*

STORIES ABOUT WHITE ANTS.

Travelers in the East have told some wonderful stories about the ravages committed by the white ants, but the following, from an English magazine, are the latest:

"An odd story is largely credited in India in regard to the voracity of the white ant. A gentleman having charge of a chest of money, placed it on the floor, where it was speedily attacked by these destructives, who soon annihilated the bottom of the bags containing the specie, which fell piece by piece into the hollows of the termites' burrow just underneath the floor where the box was placed. When the coin was to be demanded it was not to be found, but the attacks of the ants were incontestible, and the story got abroad that their teeth were capable of devouring metal. Some years afterwards, when the house was undergoing repairs, the whole sum was found several feet deep in the earth in the midst of the ant nest. White ants once attacked a British ship of the line, the Albion. She was obliged to put into port in consequence, and had to be broken up.

"These creatures are much relished as food by the natives of the interior of India, as well as by those of Africa. In India, before the migration of the ants, two holes are bored in the nest opposite to each other; on the leeward side a pot is placed, which has been rubbed with aromantic herbs; on the windward side, a fire is made, the smoke of which drives the insects into the pots. These captured victims are then securely fastened in, dried over the fire, and ground into flour, and made into a pastry which is sold to poor people, but which, if used abundantly, produces dysentery. At the time of the migration of the ants in Africa, myriads of them fall into the water, when the natives skim off the surface with calabashes, then grill them in iron cauldrons over a large fire, stirring them as coffee is stirred. The natives eat them by handfuls, without accompaniment or other preparation, and consider them very delicious. They are said to resemble in taste, sugared cream, or sweet almond past. The Hottentots eat them very greedily when boiled, and grow plump and fat upon the food. They also consume the pupæ of the ants, which they call rice, on account of its resemblance to that grain. They cook these in a small quantity of water. A large nest will sometimes yield a bushel of the pupæ."

THE chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex one, and in prudently cultivating an undergrowth of small pleasures, since very few great ones are let on long leases.

LITTLE CROSSES.

Christ comes to us morning by morning to present to us for the day that is opening unto us divers little crosses, thwartings of our own will, interferences with our plans, disappointments of our little pleasures. Do we kiss them and take them up, and follow in his rear, like Simon the Cyrenean? Or do we toss them from us scornfully, because they are so little and wait for some great affliction to approve our patience and our resignation to his will? Ah, how we might accommodate to the small matters of religions generally those words of the Lord, "Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones!" Despise not the little sins; they have ruined many a soul. Despise not little duties, they have been to many a saved man an excellent discipline of humanity. Despise not little temptations; rightly met they have nerved the character of some fiery trial. And despise not little crosses; for when taken up and lovingly accepted at the Lord's hand, they have made meet for a great crown, even the crown of righteousness and life, which the Lord has promised to them that love him.

I do not think a man ought to want to rest in this world. He may desire to achieve the means of setting himself free from physical taxation. He may say? "I will relinquish in a measure, this, that I may transfer my activity to another sphere." That it is proper for a man to do. But for a man to retire from life and society after he has been an active force therein, and filled his sphere with usefulness, and seen the fruits of his labor multiplied at his hand, and known the satisfaction of well spent years—nature itself rebukes it. But many a man at the age of 45 years says to himself: "I am worth $500,000, and what a fool I am to work any longer! I am going to buy an estate in the country, and be a gentleman." He buys him an estate, and undertakes to be a gentleman; but a man who has nothing to do is no gentleman. He goes into the country and learns how to gape, and learns how to wish he knew what to do. He goes into the country in order to take the cars every morning, and come to the city every day to see what is going on. And he soons discovers that he has made a mistake, and says: "What a fool I was. I thought I was unhappy, but I see that I was not." And he becomes discontented, and before two years have gone, he sells his country place for fifty per cent. less than he gave, and goes to the city and enters into a new partnership, and says, "I have learned that a man had better not give up his business as long as he is able to attend to it. He could, I think, have learned it without going through that practice. A man ought not to be obliged to stumble upon every evil of life in order to find it out. Something ought to be learned from other people's blunders. There are enough of them. —*H. W. Beecher.*

A RIDE IN THE SEWERS OF PARIS.

But a few of the Americans who visit Paris know of the opportunity which may be offered them to visit the very extensive sewerage of Paris and examine its system. Receiving cards of invitation, we stationed ourselves near the tower of St. Jacques, at an iron trapdoor, and the party were soon called upon to descend. Not knowing of the *modus operandi* of getting into these dark regions below, we all felt as if we were going to "take a leap in the dark," but what was our surprise to find elegantly fitted up carriages or cars, lighted by four large globe lamps on each corner. These cars contain twelve persons each, and there were five of them, making sixty persons, which is the limit to the number invited at one time. Of course our ride was limited to the large tunnel or main sewer, which was about twenty feet high and fifteen wide. The cars run on a six feet guage track, and are pushed on a down grade by two men for each car.

The water sewerage or drain is below, and is from six to eight feet deep, so that small boats can be towed all the way, and has down grade enough to make quite a current. We rode by this train of cars across the Boulevard Sebastopol to the head of Rue Rivoli, alongside of the palace and Tuileries gardens, to the place Concord, a distance of more than three miles, where we disembarked into boats and sailed under the whole length of Rue Royale, coming out by the side of the Church of Madeline. All along the main channel are openings, or trap-doors, covered with gratings at the head of each cross-street, which are marked by the names of the streets on the side of the tunnel. By this means complete ventilation is secured. On the top of the tunnel are two large iron pipes, in which pass through the freshwater supply for the city—one from the aqueducts and artesian wells, the other from the water pumped up from the river Seine.

There are also three lines of telegraph wires inclosed in lead pipes. It is well known that the great sewers are built for the underground transportation of troops in the time of an insurrection or war. By this means Napoleon can transport, secretly, troops from one part of the city to the other, suddenly appearing from the ground at almost any point. The telegraph would also be serviceable on such occasions. Besides this navigable sewer, which is fitted up especially for pleasure trips, there are smaller sewers running under twenty-five of the principal streets, and the whole length of the sewerage of Paris, large and small, including that under construction, I was informed, is over three hundred miles in length, and by these means the drainage of Paris is effected on a magnificent scale, and far surpasses the subterranean wonders of ancient Rome.—*Correspondence Cleveland Herald.*

THE OLD MAN.—Bow low the head boy; do reverence to the old man. Once like you, the vicissitudes of life have silvered the hair, and changed the round merry face to the worn visage, before you. Once that heart beat with aspirations coequal to any that you have felt; aspirations crushed by disappointment, as yours are perhaps destiney to be. Once that form stalked proudly through the gay scenes of pleasure, the beau-ideal of grace; now the hand of time, that withers the flowers of yesterday, has warped that figure and destroyed the noble carriage. Once, at your age, he possessed the thoughts that pass through your brain, now wishing to accomplish deeds equal to a nook in fame; anon imagining life a dream, that the sooner he awoke from the better. But he has lived the dream very near through. The time to awaken is very near at hand; yet his eye ever kindles at old deeds of daring, and the hand takes a firmer grasp of the staff. Bow low the head, boy, as you would, in your old age, be reverenced.

MEN are more civilized by their pleasures than by their occupations. Business dispenses not only with ceremony, but often with common civility; and we should become rude, repulsive and ungraceful, did we not recover in our recreations the urbanity which is lost in the bustle of our lives.

AUTUMN DAYS.

"When the Autumn days come," says Beecher, "Nature, like a retired merchant, changes its manner from thrift and bustling industry to languid leisure and to ostentations luxury. The sun rises later and sets earlier than when it had all the Summer's crops on hand, and was playing universal husbandman. There is no nest-building now, and no birdsinging—which is a purely domestic arrangement, designed, on the bird's part, to keep peace in the family while the children are being raised, and laid aside as soon as the young birds are off their hands. Mornings come fleeced in mists, which hang over streams and low, moist places. The sun plays with them, but they perish in his arms. A few belated flowers yet keep watch, but chiefly the asters, which fringe the fields, star the edge of forests, and, like a late comer at a feast, seem bent upon making up for lost time. At night, crickets and katy dids scrape their shrill viols, and fill the air with stridulous music. Over all the shrinking fields, the trees lift up their gorgeous foliage, and, like those who wait for the marriage bell and the bridegroom, they shine out in glorious apparel. The hills forest clad, are become the Lord's younger sons, and, like Joseph, they are dressed in a coat of many colors. October days, short between horizons, reach higher into the vault than any days of the year; and through them the season seems to look with softened sadness, as one who, in the calm of age, meditates on all the mistakes of his past life, and solemnly thinks upon the advancing future. Along the fence rows, where seeds and late berries may be found, birds hop silently, as if ashamed to be seen. Soon they will change their solitary ways and collect in flocks. To day, the fields will swarm with them; to morrow, there will not be one left, and they will be picking their food many degrees of latitude south.

EVENING PARTIES.

No one would accuse Thackery of Puritanic scruples or a tendency to religious croaking. He speaks as a close observer and a merely humane critic in one of the papers found in his recently issued volume, where he says: "The system of evening parties is a false and absurd one. Ladies may frequent them professionally with an eye to a husband, but a man is an ass who who takes a wife out of such assemblies, having no other means of judging of his choice. You are not the same person in your white crape and satin slip as you are in your morning dress. A man is not the same in his tight coat, and feverish glazed pumps, and his stiff white waistcoat, as he is in his green double breasted frock, his old black ditto, or his woolen jacket. And a man is doubly an ass who is in the habit of frequenting evening parties, unless he is forced thither in search of a lady to whom he is attached, or unless he is compelled to go by his wife. A man who loves dancing may be set down as an ass; and the fashion is greatly going out with the increasing good senses of the age. Do not say that he who he who lives at home, or frequents clubs in lieu of balls, is a brute, and has not a proper respect for the female sex; on the contrary, he may respect it most sincerely. He feels that a woman appears to advantage not among those whom she can not care about, but among those whom she loves. He thinks her beautiful when she is at home making tea for her old father. He believes her to be charming when she is singing a simple song at the piano, but not when she is screeching at an evening party. He thinks by far the most valuable part of her is her heart; and a kind, simple heart, my dear, shines in conversation better than the best of wit. He admires her best in inthrcourse with her family and friends, and detests the miserable slip-slop that he is obliged to hear from and utter to her in the course of a ball, and avoids and despises such meetings."

A MODERN POLITICAL PARABLE.

There was once two young men dwelling in the same country, who were about to commence a career in life. They were neighbors—indeed, they lived in the same house. One of them was rich, straight, strong, handsome, intellectual, well-schooled, and trained in all the knowledge necessary for success. The other was poor, a cripple, weak homely, dull, ignorant, and unrestrained in everything except severe toil. As they were about to commence the world for themselves, the ruler of the land decreed that they should take a fair and even start, and the one who succeeded the best should receive the honor due his success. But the rich, strong, handsome, intellectual and well trained young man objected to giving the poor, ignorant, cripple a fair start with himself, or allowing the poor cripple to compete with him at all. Having all the advantages of wealth, beauty, strength and schooling, and claiming to be the superier beyond doubt, he was afraid to compete with his inferior upon equal terms, and threatened violence if the poor cripple was allowed an equal chance in the struggle. He demanded that a law should be passed which would not allow the cripple to outstrip him if he could. Because the ruler of the land would not pass such a law, he threatened rebellion, massacre, and all sorts of evil. Is anybody in doubt as to the name of this young man? He was a "hightoned gentleman," and his initials were F. F. V.—*Detroit Press.*

THE LIVE MAN.

The Live Man iz like the little pig, he iz weaned young, and begins tew root arly.

He iz the pepper sass uv creation—the all-spice uv the world.

One Live Man in a village iz like a case uv itch at a distrikt skool—he sets everybody tew scratching at onst.

A man who kan draw New Orleans molassiss in the month uv January, thru a halfinch auger hole, and sing "Home! sweet home!", while the molassiss is running, may be strikly honest, but he aint sudden enuff for this climate.

The Live Man iz az full uv bizziness az the conductor uv a street kar; he iz often like a hornet, very bizzy, but about what the Lord only knows.

He lights up like a kotton factory, and haint got enny more time tew spare than a skool-boy haz Saturday afternoons.

He iz like a dekoy duck, abuv water, and live at least 18 months during each year.

He iz like a runaway hoss, he gits the whole uv the rode.

He trots when he wolks, and lies down at night only bekauze every body else duz.

The Live Man iz always a depe thinker; he jumps at conclusions just az the frog duz, and dont alwus land at the spot he iz lookin at.

He iz the American pet, a perfekt mistery tew foreigners; but he haz dun more (with charcoal) tew work out the greateness uv this kountry than enny other man in it.

He iz jist az necessary az the grease on an axeltree.

He dont alwus die rich, but alwus dies bizzy, and meets death a good deal az an oyster duz, without making enny fuss.—*Josh Billings.*

KIND works are the brightest flowers of earth's existence; they make a very paradise of the humblest home that the world can show. Use them, and especially around the fireside circle. They are jewels beyond price, and more precious to heal the wounded heart, and make the weighed down spirit glad than all the other blessings the world can give.

IF you have not sense enough to speak, have wit enough to hold your tongue.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1867.

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

Adversity has its uses, and there is no fate so dark but that it has a bright side. In such a spirit we see here and there a republican paper discussing the result of the late elections. Those who see things in this doleful light are welcome to do so, but we cannot join their number. We utterly refuse to see the dark side at all, in fact we don't believe the subject has any dark side for our cause when rightly viewed, unless we count our losses as imaginative men sometimes count their business losses, not by what they had and lost, but when they have made large and absolute gains, look back regretfully and speculate on how much more they might have made and did not, and count that a loss. The man who estimates his grain in the chaff may have an immense crop, but he is very apt to overestimate the amount. Those republicans who estimated the strength of the republican party by all who voted for it, when every instinct of patriotism compelled all who were not utterly lost to all honor or love of country to join its ranks for the, time were very apt to be thus deceived. It must be remembered that thousands then joined and helped to swell our immense majorities who were not and never had been up to the true republican standard. The republican party during the latter years of the war was the crude ore, unrefined and cumbered with dross. The necessities of the times required and determined the conglomeration of many uncongenial elements, with a great diversity of views, having but the one great central idea of a free and united country, in common. As the pressure of circumstances relaxes, many in whose minds other ideas preponderate will of necessity fall away. This has been the case for a year or two, and now that we stand freed from the dross that clogged and obstructed in a great measure the usefulness of the party, we deem it not cause of complaint but rather of rejoicing. Now we are in condition to take a calm view of the past and present situation and compare our strength in the present with what it was in the past, as the representative of the cause of law and order, of human liberty, of mental, moral and material progress. Let us look back seven years. The party, that then dared only ask that the vampire of slavery should be restricted to its then existing limits, led by a way it knew not, but by a Providential hand, through a very baptism of fire and blood, stands to-day upon an eminence that it then dreamed not of, and sees a race enfranchised, and the glorious banner of our country the emblem of freedom in deed as well as in name. Nay more; This is not half her glory. Whether by her own will or that of her enemies the votes cast at the fall elections, showing still an immense aggregate majority in the country, represent her as the advocate and standard bearer of law and order, Temperance, morality and the religion of the Bible. As such, representing the cause of the little band that turning away in gloom and sorrow from calvary eighteen hundred years ago, with nothing but their faith in a crucified Master and Saviour to sustain them, set forth to redeem the world to virtue and religion, as the representative of the same cause reformed and renewed by the great Luther three hundred and fifty years ago, and to which the civilized world to day owes all of liberty, virtue, humanity, and hope of the future, that it now enjoys, as such we say a greater glory crowns her. We say that we have indeed great cause of rejoicing that so many in numbers, so much in strength are found on which to rest our hope of the future of our country and the world. Away with gloomy forebodings, with such a host faithful to their convictions and devoted to the great cause in which they have enlisted, we can look with a calm and hopeful spirit to the future. With such a cause to advocate and such a host to sustain it, we can go forward with alacrity to do battle in the future, assured that while true to our convictions and faithful to the cause of justice and humanity, energy and vigilance will crown our efforts with triumphant victory and the welfare of the whole country be advanced thereby.

TRIMMING SHIP.

The Republican party during the present year has everywhere been identified with, and gone into the election contest, on local issues. It has everywhere been on the side of right, justice, humanity and law and order. Though it thus lost heavily in many places, it has made for itself a glorious record. These local contests are now over, and we see with pleasure this giant guardian of the republic preparing with alacrity and confidence for the national quadrennial contest of 1868. To this end we see our cotemporaries are directing their attention to the paramount and vital issue of reconstruction. All other questions sink into insignificance compared with this, and until it is disposed of, and the work of reconstruction finished beyond the possibility of change or repeal, the work of the party that put down rebellion and saved our union and our liberty together, will not de done. Laying aside all minor differences and side issues of every kind it now becomes its duty to devote every energy to the completion of this great work, and thereby secure for all future time the freedom of our country and the equality of all her citizens before the law. Let her take no step backward. With calmness and deliberation, remembering mercy but not forgetting the safety of the country, her policy has been framed and boldly declared. It has received the sanction of the nation by the vote of the majority. It is already in successful operation, and under it, if not prevented by executive interference, in a few months the lately rebellious states will have framed loyal state governments and been admitted to their old places in the union. Never was there a time when the party was more absolutely required to stand squarely up to the issue. Never did any party accept more willingly and cheerfully the responsibility in a great issue, than the republican party is now doing. She accepts the work and its responsibility with the assurance that, by the intelligent suffrage of a free people, her course will be triumphantly vindicated by an over whelming majority in the Presidential contest of 1868, and freedom and equal rights be decreed to all the people.

The Presidential Election.

"Mack," the admirable Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in his last letter has the following well-founded estimate of the electoral vote:

It may interest a few of the fearful souls to be informed that, even on the basis of the late elections, the Republican party can elect its nominee without any bargain or surrender whatever. Here is a fair estimate of how the electoral vote will stand, allowing the Democrats to carry New York and Pennsylvania, which they cannot do when General Grant's Republican friends have no interest in permitting it to be done:

DEMOCRATIC.			
California	5	Maryland	7
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	7
Delaware	3	New York	33
Kentucky	11	Pennsylvania	26
Total Democratic			98
REPUBLICAN.			
Illinois	16	Nebraska	3
Indiana	13	New Hampshire	5
Missouri	13	Ohio	21
Iowa	8	Oregon	3
Kansas	3	Rhode Island	4
Maine	7	Tennessee	10
Massachusetts	12	Vermont	5
Michigan	8	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	4	Wisconsin	8
Nevada	3		
Total Republican			151

This gives a Republican majority of fifty-three in the electoral college without counting the seventy odd votes from the Southern States, which, if counted at all, will be on the Republican side. There is not a doubtful State in the Republican list, except perhaps Indiana, which has been rendered doubtful by the policy of the very men who now propose to substitute shoulder straps for statesmanship in the administration of the Government. Put Indiana down as Democratic, and the account stands: Democratic, 111; Republican, 138. Republican majority without the Southern States, 27. These figures won't lie.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

His Address before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

At the last annual meeting of the society of the Army of the Tennessee, which was held at St. Louis on Wednesday last, Lieutenant General Sherman delivered an address before the same, from which we extract the following passages:

I have often been asked by my fellow soldiers, when troubled by the reports of the disturbed condition of things at the South, whether, after all, our labors had not been in vain? Whether we might not again be called on to repeat the scenes of 1863 and 1864? Or whether the rebels, defeated in battle, might not, in the hurlyburly of time and politics, regain their "lost cause," and their lost pride?

On these points I feel no great solicitude; but whether I can convey to your minds the same conviction, I will not say. History rarely goes backward, and events in the past are usually as real as the granite rock on which we stand. Surely no men ever had a more glorious cause than we; and never, in my judgment, did war so completely fulfil its natural office.

Slavery was the cause of the war, and slavery would surely have been extinguished in this country by a gradual and natural process, and we might have been spared our civil war, had not other causes come into play. It was found that the soil and climate of the Southern States were admirably adapted to the growth of cotton. The power of steam was discovered and applied to machinery of all kinds, especially in Old and New England, and Eli Whitney, of Massachusetts, invented his cotton gin. These created an immense demand for the staple, and seem to have changed the whole current of public opinion. The invention of the cotton gin did more to fix slavery upon us than any amount of prohibitory legislation, or any amount of anti-slavery agitation, so that I have always felt that both Old England and New England had much to do in fastening slavery upon us as a people, and should have a just share in the responsibility for its baneful result. Under these influences cotton became a power in the land. It was proved arrogant and claimed to be King. It dictated its terms, and threatened war unless its imperious demnads were granted. It claimed the right to go where it pleased, and to extend itself over lands, such as Kansas and California, not adapted to it or to slave labor at all; and at last it rebelled and set up a government of its own, whose very corner stones were cotton and slavery. Nothing on earth could justify such a rebellion, and I only mention these facts in the past to show that others than the people of the South were partially responsible and should share the natural consequences of their own act.

Now that slavery is gone, and gone forever, with its unhapy wrecks left behind, and all danger is passed, if any set of men again appeal to war when they have courts to secure their rights and redress their wrongs, I would trust our national destiny again to those grand old national laws which raised our country through the long, tedious vassalage of colonization; which carried us safely through the ordeal of our Revolutionary war; made our flag famous on the high seas in 1812; led our conquering armies to the gates of Mexico in 1847; and has borne us gloriously through four years of as hard war as ever tested the manhood of any people.

CHIEF JUSTICE Chase made a speech in Richmond on Friday night, at the dedication of the Normal High School building for colored persons. He hoped the day was not far distant when the fields and valleys of the South would be glorified and blessed by schoolhouses. He had said several years ago, in a speech made on a similar occasion, that he might live to see the day that the sun would not shine on the footprints of a slave in America; when no slave should tread the soil of Virginia, and he thanked God that that hope had been realized. The work of educating the colored people had commenced and would not stop. It could not go backwards, but would be pushed forward until all of them were educated and christianized. It is reported that Hunnicutt had an interview with Judge Chase, and received a severe reproof from him for his extreme utterances. He was told that he misrepresented the party and brought it into discredit in the State.

CHARLES DICKENS.

His Arrival in Boston—Excitement and Sale of Tickets.

BOSTON, November 18.—The sale of tickets to Charles Dickens' readings began at nine o'clock, at Ticknor & Fields. People began to gather about the doors soon after, midnight, and at sunrise thousands of expectant persons were patiently waiting their chances.

The regular business of the house was suspended, and a strong force of police put in constant attendance. The weather intensely cold, yet the utmost order and good humor was prevailed, the crowd cheering the fortunate ticket holders as they passed out, and amusing themselves by singing "We Won't Go Home till Morning."

Mr. Dickens arrived on Tuesday the 19th.

FROM EUROPE.

Terrible Calamity—An Entire Island Submerged—It remained under water for eight hours—Ten thousand Lives Lost.

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—Later advices from Porto Rico state that during the late terrible gale the little island of Tortola, of the Virgin Group, entirely disappeared, being completely submerged, it is said, for eight hours. Every living thing, man or animal, upon it perished,

Tortola, is one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, situated between Virgin Goida and St. John's. The length of the island is twelve miles, and its breadth four miles. It consists mostly of a range of hills rising to 1,600 feet in elevation, and in its north part encircling a harbor, on the west side of which is the town of Tortola. It contains an area of forty-eight square miles. This island is very unhealthy to Europeans. Tortola has its Governor, Council, and Legislative Assembly. It became a British possession in 1666.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

IN the Protestant Episcopal Convention in session at New York, a report was made in favor of a division of the diocese.

ABOUT a million children are said to gather weekly in the Methodist Sunday Schools. in the United States, under the instruction of 160,000 teachers.

IT IS reported that America is to pay $11,500,000 for the Danish West India Islands, subject to the claim of France for Santa Cruz, or $7,500,000 for the other two islands

THE Pope objects to a conference of the European Powers on the Roman question. It is said the Powers are divided on the subject, and that Spain alone supports the temporal power of the Pope.

THE order of the President to General Grant to disband the volunteer colored troops at Washington causes considerable excitement, and it is said that a movement will be made to legally resist it. The troops are not enrolled militia.

THE Memphis *Post* says that about the doors of every grocery in the country towns in that region may be found halt a score men, smoking cob pipes, and demanding vehemently, "Where the dash shall we get labor to raise our cotton?"

JOHN H. Surratt continues in good health at the jail, and bears his confinement philosophically, sometimes engaging in conversation with his sister and a few other relations, who occasionally call upon him, but most of his time is employed in reading religious books.

THE President directed on Saturday the muster out of Daniel D Sickles, as Major General of Volunteers, to take effect from the first of January next. General Sickles will retain his position as Colonel of the Forty-fourth Infantry.

THAD. STEVENS informed a gentleman who called on him Saturday that he had not felt so well within the last five years. He said he was overwhelmed with letters from the West and East, commending the financial views advanced in his late letter.

THE New York *Times* perpetrates the following: "Foreign residence has not changed the temper and habit of Gen. McClellan's mind. He intended to come home in the Scotia, but changed his mind at the last moment, having been detained, the *World* says, by private business. He will now come by some other steamer, if he doesn't change his mind at the last moment again. His movements while at the head of the Army of the Potomac were greatly embarrassed by this chronic habit."

THERE is an universal demand, North and South, for the repeal of the cotton tax, and Congress will probably give heed to it. As a cotemporary says: It is questionable how far the South may prove able to compete with India, even without having to pay the tax; but if the tax is to be continued, the cotton trade of the United States is to be regarded as a thing of the past. The tax now averages twenty per cent. upon what the planter gets for his cotton.

ATTORNEY General Stanbery is out in an opinion with regard to the addditional session of the Fortieth Congress. It appears as a communication in the newspapers, over Stanbery's initials, and is said to be in substance the same views as set forth by him at a recent Cabinet meeting, when the question of sending the message and reports to Congress was under consideration. The main point of the article is that the Thirty-Ninth Congress had no authority to pass the Act of January 22d, 1863, providing for an additional session of the Fortieth Congress, and that such sessions was irregular and unconstitutional.

A DINNER was given by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields to Mr. Longfellow, the poet, Wednesday evening Nov. 6th at the Union Club House in Park street, Boston in honor of the publication of the translation of Dante's "Divine Comedy." It is well-known that Mr. Longfellow has been engaged on this great work for twenty-five years, and now that it is completed and published, the literary event deserved to be especially marked. The dinner was quite a private affair. The invited guests numbered only about twenty, among whom were Bryant, Halleck, Dana, Holmes, Lowell, Emerson, Whittier, Agassiz, Curtis and Parton. Mr. Fields presided.

IN a report which has been prepared by the collector of one of the largest internal revenue districts, it is stated that the loss to the Government in the non-collection of tax on whiskey last year amounts to upwards of one hundred millions of dollars, and the loss on tobacco is set down at twenty-five millions. This loss is all attributed to fraud and negligence on the part of collectors. The matter has been brought to the attention of the President, and it is understood that he will discuss the subject in a message, and commend some radical changes in the revenue system.

A LETTER from Stephensville, Texas, says there have been more grasshoppers in the region recently, than the whole debt of the United States counted in mills. First noticed high in the air, coming from the North, they looked like a snow storm. Their ravages have been very serious. Besides they are so great annoyance. They are in every house—on the table, in the dishes, &c.

A LADY of property recently applied to authorities of the Hull (England) workhouse for admission. She said that the guardians should take possession of her property, receive the income, &c., and although told that she could not expect any treatment different from that of an ordinary pauper, she persisted in her application. She had, she said, lived alone for many years, and she felt that she would be much better taken care of in the workhouse than outside. Her request was granted.

ONE of the evidences of the high honor and profound reverence with which the memory of Mr. Lincoln is held by the people of France is shown by an incident which occurred to an American gentleman, who was paying a visit to Gustave Dore. Upon ushering this gentleman into his studio, Dore pointed to Marshall's portrait of Mr. Lincoln. It was fixed upon the centre of the wall, in the place of honer, and surrounded by the works of art, the productions of Dore and other men of genius. "There," said the artist, "I have placed this exquisitely engraved portrait of the greatest man in the country where every one who enters here can see it and do him honor." Another gentleman, while visiting the silk factories at Lyons, was taken into a room by the director, who showed him this same portrait, beautifully reproduced in silk, telling his guest, "This is the fourth instance where we have undertaken the difficult task of weaving a portrait in this costly fabric. The first was Washington; the second the Emperor Napoleon; the third Alexander, the Emperor of Russia; the last your great Lincoln."

PAYING DEBTS.—One of our religious exchanges has the following strong remarks on this subject: "Men may sophisticate as much as they please. They can never make it right, and all the universe cannot make it right for them not to pay their debts. There is a sin in this neglect as deserving church discipline as stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay or withholds his payment of a debt, when it is in his power to meet the engagement, ought to feel that in the sight of all honest men he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide, but if religion does not make a man deal justly it is not worth having."

HE who violates a pledge, to which he has written his name, strikes down his honor with his own hand.

THEY that laugh at everything, and they that fret at everything, are fools alike.

TIME never sits badly upon us but when it is badly employed.

Consumption Curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the stomach and liver must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Bill's cleanse the stomach of all billious or mucous accumulations; and by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies all impurities are expelled from the system, and good wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the espiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 9, 2nd w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

The Truth about Dyspepsia.

Whoever says that dyspepsia is incurable, tells a—that is to say, makes an egregious mistake. More than ten thousand aggravated cases have been cured by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, while the number that have been prevented from coming to a head, by the same means, is incalculable. In this season of the year, when the appetite is sometimes too vigorous for the comfort and safety of the stomach, indigestion is most prevalent and most distressing. Is the appetite to be balked to accommodate the digestive organs? Not so; for then the frame would lack its due proportion of nutriment. The thing to be done is to STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH, tone the liver, and put the bowels in perfect order. Nothing will do this so effectually, so rapidly, so quietly, so pleasantly, as HOSTETTER'S BITTER'S. This potent preparation trims and balances the system, and clothes it as it were, with defensive armor. Chronic dyspepsia, liver complaint, and fever and ague are never known to attack those who are wise enough to invoke the aid of this great preventive. oct4

LIST OF JURORS drawn for Special Term, 2nd Monday, 9th day of December, A. D. 1867:

Bedford tp.: Andrew Mellon, John Yont, Eph. Y. Imler, Andrew E. Dibert.
Broad Top: E. S. Ashcom, John McCavitt, Stephen G. Wright.
Coaldale: J. M. Lehman, Geo. W. Figard.
Cumberland Valley: Benjamin F. Brunner, Franklin May.
Harrison: John W. May.
Hopewell: Henry S. Fluck, of T., John Eichelberger.
Juniata: Joseph M. Haller, Jacob Fritz, Isaac Rock.
Londonderry: George Beals.
Liberty: David S. Berkstresser.
Monroe: Thomas R. Evans, John Bishop.
Napier: John Hull.
Providence W.: Levi Kegg.
St. Clair: Samuel Clark, George W. Vickroy, William B. Crisman, George Moore.
Southampton: Leonard S. Tewell, Jacob Keefer.
Schellsburg: John E. Colvin.
Saxton: Samuel S. Fluck.
Union: Isaac Imler.
Woodberry M.: George S. Potter, Isaac Snyder, Nicholas Bailey.
Woodberry S.: John P. Williams, Jacob H. Ketring, Jackson Ripley.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1867.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Comr's.

Attest:
JNO. G. FISHER, Cl'k.

BEDFORD SPRINGS FEMALE SEMINARY.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The next quarter will commence MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1867.

TERMS: Per quarter of ten weeks $6 to $10.

Principal, MRS. C. V. R. BONNEY.

REFERENCES.

Rev. A. V. C. SCHENK, W. P. SCHELL,
O. E. SHANNON, A. KING,
T. R. GETTYS, JACOB REED,
G. W. RUPP.

Bedford, Nov. 4:1m.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS

Are still ahead of all competitors and stand unrivalled in POWER, PURITY OF TONE and BRILLIANCY, and all other points which go to make a first class instrument.

The "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is the greatest of all modern improvements on reed instruments. It CHARMS and SURPRISES all who hear it, by its wonderful resemblance to the HUMAN VOICE. Do not confound this with the common tremolo in use. It is entirely different, and far superior to any other.

For sale wholesale and retail by.
E. M. BRUCE,
18 N. Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

Send for descriptive circular and price list.

The effect of your "TREMOLO" is entirely new to me, and is certainly the *best* I ever heard.—*Geo. W. Morgan.* (The first Organist of America.

No TREMOLO has yet been invented that will in any degree compare with this for beauty of effect In fact, it seems to me to be absolutely perfect.—*Wm. A. Johnson, Pipe Organ Builder.*

ESTEY'S Cottage Organs are without a superior for exceedingly quick articulation and round tone —the essential features in instruments of this class.—*Geo. Jardine, Pipe Organ Builder.*

The Cottage Organ is the best of its class I ever saw, and the best adapted for church music of any in use.—*C. Heintz, Organist, Findlay, O.*

I am much pleased with the Cottage Organ which I purchased from you; it combines sweetness and power in an unusual degree, and is quite a favorite in our family circle.—*Bishop Simpson.*

We know of no organs of the class which possess so many valuable qualities.—*Independent.*

For the parlor, its sweetness is remarkable; for the church it has a power more organ-like than anything we have seen.—*Methodist.*

Persons wishing to purchase an organ are requested to examine the Esty instruments now in use at the Presbyterian and Episcopal Church, Bedford. July 12 1867 9m

VALUABLE FARM

AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber wishing to move West, will sell the Farm whereon he now resides, situated on the waters of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, in Napier township, Bedford county, Pa., ten miles west of Bedford, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Schellsburg, containing **377 acres** and 8 perches, with a large double Log House, weather-boarded, large double Log Barn, with other outbuildings, thereon erected. Also, a good Tenant House on the upper end of the Farm. About 240 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. About 230 acres of this land is of the best Sandy Bottom, good for either wheat, corn or grass. The balance is slate land, very good for wheat. The Drove Road passes by the door. The track of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the farm, within a short distance of the house. There is a fine young orchard of choice fruit near the house; also, a good sugar camp on the farm, and water in nearly every field. Any person wishing to purchase a No. 1 farm will do well to look at this one, as it is one of the best for either a grain or stock farm in this part of the State. Persons wishing to look at the property can do so by calling on the subscriber living on the premises.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

August 23:3m.

PUBLIC SALE,

On Saturday, November 23d, 1867, JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county the undersigned Administrator of the estate of William Bonnell, late of Londonderry township in said county, dec'd, will offer for sale by public outcry, upon the premises, on Saturday, November 23d, 1867, all the following described valuable Real Estate or Farm situated in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Solomon Stuertz, on the north-east, by Abraham Kerns' heirs, on the north-west, by Philip Rush, on the south-west, by Abraham Kerns' heirs, on the south-east. Containing 288 acres and 46 perches, and allowance, and having thereon erected a one and a have storied log dwelling house, log barn with thrashing-floor, and sheds attached, and other out-buildings. There is also a good BLACKSMITH SHOP on the premises.

About 50 acres are cleared and under fence, and the balance of the tract is well covered with excellent oak, pine, and *bark timber*. This property is favorably located in a pleasant neighborhood, about 11 miles from the Extensive Steam Tannery of Messrs. Bobitz & Black, at the foot of Dry Ridge, is also well supplied with never failing springs of water.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when terms will be made known by,

JACOB TROUTMAN, JR.,
Nov.1, Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE "MENGEL HOUSE."—The undersigned will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27th, 1867, that well known three story brick and stone HOTEL PROPERTY, known as the "Mengel House," eligibly situated on Juliana Street, in BEDFORD, Pa., being on the street leading to the celebrated Bedford Springs. This property has been long and favorably known as a summer residence by many visitors to the Bedford Springs, being always filled with first-class boarders. Besides the Hotel building, there is a fine livery stable and other necessary improvements. Lot 60 feet by 240. The subscriber, residing in Bedford, will receive offers and show the premises up today of sale. Possession will be given on the first day of April, or sooner, if desired. If desirous so to do, the purchaser can buy out the present tenant, who is doing a pleasant and profitable business.

TERMS—One half in hand; balance in two equal annual payments without interest. Sale at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

JNO. P. REED,
Ex'r of the last Will, &c., of Isaac Mengel, dec'd.
Nov.1:4w.

SPLENDID HOTEL
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at Private Sale the splendid Hotel in Bloody Run, known as the "Morgret Hotel," situated in the western part of the town. This hotel possesses all the advantages of a good locality, and is, in every respect, a very desirable location. The house is built of brick and nearly new, and contains 13 rooms, and has attached a wash house and bake house; a good stable capable of holding 40 horses, large corn-crib, slaughter-house and other buildings. There is also attached two full lots of ground, fronting 97 feet on the Main street in the plan of the town. The object for selling is that the proprietor intends moving west, and any one desiring to purchase a property will do well to examine this one. TERMS: $4.000 cash, or $4,500 in three equal annual payments, without interest, secured by judgment bonds.

aug30:3m J. STONER.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOW, D. D.

A work of real value, and an almost indispensable companion of the Bible, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it; answering all the objections to its authenticity urged by modern infidels, and tracing the authority of each book up to its inspired authors, giving a vast amount of information heretofore locked up in very rare and costly volumes, making one of the most popular books ever published.

1000 AGENTS WANTED.

Experienced agents, clergymen, ladies, school teachers and others should send at once for circulars giving further information. Address,

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
501 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 27th 1867, 4mo.

SOMETHING YOU NEED.

CLEAVER'S WONDERFUL LINIMENT.

IT IS EFFICACIOUS AND CHEHP.

IF you have a cut, old sore, frost-bite, tetter, or any ailment requiring outward application you should use it.

If your horses or cattle have cuts, kicks, sprains, grease, scratches, or old sores, you should use it, for you can get nothing better either for yourself or horses, and cattle.

You can procure it of store keepers, and dealers, in patent medicines throughout the county.

Manufactured only by
JAS. CLEAVER.

Hopewell, Pa., Nov. 8–3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Martinsburg, Blair county, Pa., by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Jacob F. Hoover, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

nov15 DAVID L. KEAGY, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the Estate of MARTIN IMLER, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment immediately to the subscriber, residing in said township, and those having claims to present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH IMLER,
Nov.8. Adm'r.

CASH BUYERS TAKE NOTICE AND

SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED, AT

Greatly Reduced Prices,

At J. M. Shoemaker's Store.

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a Large Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which have been bought for Cash at New Prices, and will be sold CHEAP. This being the only FULL STOCK of Goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better in Style, Quality and Price than at any other store in Bedford.

The following comprise a few of our prices, viz:

CALICOES:

10, 12, 14, 15, 16, and the best at 18.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, and the best at 22.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS from 40 cts. up.

FRENCH MERINOES. ALL WOOL DELAINES, COBURGS, &c.

Men's wear, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES—In this article we have a very extensive assortment for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys, at all prices.

HATS—A large assortment of Men's and Boy's Hats.

CLOTHING—Men and Boy's Coats, Pants, and Vests, all sizes and prices.

PAPER COLLARS—Shakespeare, Lockwood, Linen-lined, &c.

COTTON CHAIN—Single and double, white and colored.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Green and Black Teas, Spices, of all kinds, Dye Stuffs, &c.

LEATHER—Sole Leather, French and City Calt Skins, Upper Leather and Kip, Linings, &c. &c.

We will sell Goods on the same Terms that we have been for the last three months,

CASH OR NOTE

with interest from date. No bad debts contracted, and no extra charges to good paying customers to make up losses on bad paying customers, or customers that never pay. Cash buyers always get the best Bargains, and their account is always settled up.

N. B. **10 per cent. saved** by buying your goods at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S,
Cash and Produce Store,
No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.

June 28, 1867:6m

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES! WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE.

You can save 25 per cent. by buying your goods of

GEO. R. & W. OSTER, Bedford, Pa.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY NOTIONS, COTTON YARNS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS,

Brooms, Baskets, Woodenware, &c.

Look at some of their PRICES:

Best new styles DELAINS, 22, 25 cts.
CALICOES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 cts.
GINGHAMS, 12, 15, 20, 25 cts.
MUSLINS 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25 cts.
CASSIMERES 75, 85, $1.00 $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
DRILLINGS, Pantaloon Stuffs, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
GENTS ½ HOSE, 10, 12, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35 cts.
LADIES' HOSE, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
LADIES' SHOES as low as 90 cts.
CARPETS, 45, 60, 75, 1.25, 1.35, 1.40, 1.50.
GOOD RIO COFFEE, 25, 28; best 30 cts.
Extra Fine Oolong, Japan, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, a choice assortment.
SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, choice fat fish.

We invite all to call and see for themselves. A busy store and inceeasing trade: a telling FACT that their low prices are popular.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified.
May 24, 1867.-3m.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

THREE MONTHS FREE.

THE METHODIST:

An Eight-page Weekly Newspaper. Religious and Literary. Vol. IX. commences Jan. 1.

This Journal is now in its 8th vol. Its chief aims are to circulate a pure Litsrature, furnish Religious and Secular Intelligence, and to cultivate a spirit of unity among all Christian Churches

It is edited, as heretofore, by Rev. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D. assisted by an able corps of Rditorial Contributors:

SERMONS BY HENRY WARD BEECHER and Eminent Methodist Pulpit Orators, including the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Terms: To Mail Subscribers, $2.50 per year, in advance; to all Ministers, for their own subscription, $2,00. Postage prepaid at the post office where received, 10 cents per year.

Any one sending Three Subscribers and $7.50, will receive a fourth copy free for one year.

To all those who subscribe now for 1868 we will send the remainder of this year FREE.

Liberal Premiums or Cash Commission allowed to Canvassers. Send for Premium Circular.

Specimen copies of the paper sent free on application.

THE METHODIST,
114 Nassau st. New York.
H. W. DOUGLAS, Publishing Agent. oct21;3t

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERIES, &C.

The Rev. H. HECKERMAN & SON have purchased the *DRUG STORE* of J. L. LEWIS, on Juliana street, Bedford, where they are now receiving and intend always to keep on hand, a large assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, STATIONERY, (plain and fancy,) *BEST QUALITY OF TOBACCO.*

Best brands of SEGARS, SEGARRES, &c. Also, *PATENT MEDICINES,*

and everything else to be enquired for at a drug store. Physicians will be supplied with everything in their line, on favorable terms. All ORDERS promptly attended to and all PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

By careful and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. July 26-3m

NO MORE BALD HEADS! NO MORE GRAY LOCKS

Dr. LEONS'

ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the Hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal. The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH, SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'67-1yr. 137 North Third St., Phila.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS!

Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leons' Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

DR. LEONS' INFANT REMEDY

has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'66:1y 137 North 3d st., Phil'a.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME

AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

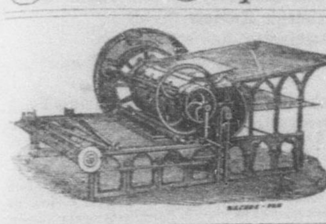
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 16, 1866.-1yr.

LUMBER.

60,000 feet OAK, WHITE and YELLOW PINE LUMBER on hand and for sale by

J. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
june14:3mos. Bloody Run, Pa.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1867.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. B. H. Hunt, of Schellsburg, will preach in the Lutheran Church, in this place, on next Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

CONSTABLE'S SALES.—We have a very neatly executed lot of blanks Constable's Sales. Constables in need of any kind of Blanks can be supplied at the INQUIRER office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—We have on hand and for sale, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

BLANKS!—BLANKS!!—We have on hand a full supply of all kinds of blanks. Any one in need of them will find we have a complete assortment.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the INQUIRER office.

ANY person desiring a Scholarship of the Quaker City College, Philadelphia, one of the best Business Colleges in the United States, can be supplied, on reasonable terms, by applying to us.-tf.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bondss of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the INQUIRER.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the INQUIRER office.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the *Atlantic Monthly, Harpers' Magazine, Bazar & Weekly, The Galaxy, Godey's Lady's Book*, and *Peterson's Magazine* will be received at the INQUIRER Office.

THANKSGIVING.—Rev. A. Barrow, of the St. James Episcopal Church, will preach the regular Thanksgiving sermon in the German Reformed Church, in this place, on Thanksgiving Day. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Light, an aged lady residing in the eastern part of the town, died very suddenly on Saturday morning last. She had been enjoying apparently good health previously, but was attacked with a hemorrhage and died in a few minutes.

ANY person desiring a life Scholarship in any one of Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s chain of National Commercial Colleges, can be supplied by applying to this office. These are the finest Commercial Colleges in America. Price $40, from which we will deduct 25 per cent. tf

WANTED.—Information concerning the death of John Sellers, late a private of Co. E, 2nd Penn'a Cavalry, who died at Annapolis, Md., in or about 1865, will be received and suitably rewarded at the office of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., by F. A. Sellers.

RATIONS COMMUTED!—*Heirs of deceased prisoners entitled to Commutation of Rations*—The heirs of prisoners who died in any of the Southern prisons are entitled to recover the Commutation for Rations provided by Act of Congress approved March 2, 1867. Widows, children and parents who are entitled to Ration money can procure it by applying to Durborrow & Lutz.-tf.

IT is any thing but creditable to the moral character of our community to see the number of young, middle-aged and even old men who invariably crowd our court room whenever there is a disgusting criminal case to be tried. Is it not enough that they whose professional duty, and those whom the law compels to attend, are under the necessity of bearing these disgusting and humiliating details? For the credit of the community and their own benefit, we hope that they who are only led there by idle curiosity, will cease to frequent the Court House on such occasions.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—Pursuant to a previous call a large number of the Union men of Bedford county met in the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday evening last, and were called to order by the Chairman of the County Committee by nominating as President, J. M. BARNDOLLAR, of Bloody Run, and as Vice Presidents, Rob't Ralston, Edward Trimbath, Nathan H. Wright, Jacob Evans, Maj. D. W. Mullin, B.M. Blymyer, and W. H. H. Dasher; and as Secretaries, Lt. Col. Frank Holsinger, Sam'l J. Jordan and Lieut. D. F. Keagy.

J. R. Durborrow, Esq., was first introduced and made a very neat, able and characteristic speech.

Mr. Blodget, of Hollidaysburg, was then called on, but declined to speak upon the occasion.

Hon. John Cessna was then called on and proceeded in his usual happy style to address the meeting. The address was one of great eloquence and beauty.

Moses A. Points, Esq., was then called upon and spoke pertinently to the occasion.

Col. Frank Holsinger was then called for and submitted the following resolution, with remarks:

Resolved, That we, the Radical Republican Party of Bedford County, nominate as our first choice for President, ULYSSES S. GRANT, and for Vice President, EDWIN M. STANTON, subject to the decision of the Radical Republican National Convention.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

FRANK HOLSINGER,
D. F. KEAGY,
SAM'L J. JORDAN, Sect's.

A VICTIM OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—A short time ago, a person representing himself to be a New Yorker and the owner of some fourteen thousand dollars worth of property called at the house of Mr. Reuben Smith, in Colerain township, and told the pitiful story of his being in search of a lost uncle, who resided, as he understood, in one of the border counties of Pennsylvania. As he had been travelling for a considerable time, his funds were out,—he was a "stranger in a strange land," and what was he to do? With tearful eyes he told his lamentable tale, and thereby excited Mr. Smith's warmest sympathy. What was to be done? An idea seemed to strike the unfortunate stranger, and although painful in every particular, yet necessity compelled him to make the sacrifice. He had in his possession a box of jewelry which he had intended to present to his Uncle, all of which, (valued at $250 00,) he would leave with Mr. Smith, as security for the loan of $125 00, for eight days. Pitying his forlorn condition, a check for the amount was given him, and, with profuse thanks, he started on his way rejoicing. The eight days expiring, and the stranger not returning, Mr. Smith brought the jewelry to town in order to ascertain its value, when it was made known to him that it was a very fine article of—*block tin and copper*, worth in reality about $25 or $30! As far as can be learned the stranger is still in search of his uncle.

THE DIAMOND DICKENS.—*The old-Curiosity Shop, and reprinted pieces.* The beauty, concise form and all the other attractions of this exquisite edition add new delights to one of DICKENS best stories. EYTINGE's portraits of favorite characters give fresh interest to Little Nell, Mrs. Jarley Dick Swiveller, Quilp, Sampson Brass, The Marchioness, etc., and will tend to increase the number of their admirers. The "Reprinted Pieces" are some of the choicest papers ever contributed to English periodicals, many of them having already won wide favor in this country. The convenience and clear type of the "Diamond Dickens," we are glad to know, are duly appreciated.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE secret of the great succes of "The old curiosity Shop" is found in the character of Little Nell. All true human feeling moves irresistibly towards children. Towards all children. Their innocence and weakness are stronger bonds upon men than genius, beauty or wealth. Towards all children—but preeminently towards a child whose life was so lonely and pathetic as Little Nell's. It could not fail. It touched a sure spot—a chord that never fails to thrill and answer.

This is the Seventh number of this issue. The remaining six or seven volumes will be published in rapid succession. The set, consisting of 13 or 14 elegant little volumes, will be a choice library in itself. Besides being so very attractive, it is really the cheapest edition of Dickens's Complete Works issued in this country. The illustrated edition is only $1.-50 a volume; plain, $1.25. All the booksellers have it. or it will be sent postpaid by the Publishers, Ticknor and Fields, Boston.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The December issue closes the year with a highly attractive number. This is one of the live, progressive Magazines, and while it gives ample space to matters of fashion and needle work, which department is under the supervision of Mme. Demorest of New York, it spreads before the reader monthly an ample and varied feast of the choicest litterature.

We notice that a new serial story from the pen of Miss Virginia F. Townsend, will be commenced in the January number, and that the author of "*Ten Nights in a Bar Room*" will begin, in the same number, a new series of "Temperance Tales"—attractions sufficient to give any Magazine the widest popular favor. The terms of the Home Magazine are $2 a year, 3 copies for $5; 4 copies for $6; 8 copies with an extra copy to getter up of club, $12 and 15 copies and one extra copy, $20. Specimen number 15 cts. Address T. S. Arthur, 809 and 811 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

METEORS.—Quite a shower of Meteors fell here on the morning of the 14th inst. Those who were fortunate enough to be up so early as 4 o'clock, say that, notwithstanding the moon was shining brightly at the time, a large number of these "etherial pyrotechnics" were seen flitting through the sky. To the northward the display was grand, a dark cloud hanging in that direction overshadowed the light of the moon, and made them visible in large numbers. From Detroit, Wathington, Albany, and other places, we have accounts of brilliant and copious showers.

WHENE'ER I TAKE MY WALKS ABROAD, how many poor, miserable Dyspeptic people I see who would be healthy, and rosy, and happy, if they took Plantation Bitters, that paragon of preparations for giving tone to the stomach, energy to the torpid liver, a joy to the nervous system, and strength to the muscles. It is an admirable regenerator of nature's wasted or neglected functional powers in either man or woman. It gently excites and pleasantly soothes. With a bottle thereof, every man may be his own physician. 2t

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—This very popular and exceedingly cheap Magazine presents an attractive table of contents for December. Amethyst Wayne's charming story, "The Derwent Eyes and Hair," is completed; Mrs. Edson's exciting serial, The lady of Lindenwold," is intensely interesting while "Paul's Romance," by Miss Hale, and "My Darling," a poem, by James Franklin Fitts, are among the choicest of magazine reading. The Illustrations are also remarkably good, making this one of the best numbers of BALLOU ever issued.

It is only $1.50 per year, or 15 cents a number. Clubs receive it for $1.25. The proprietors have good cause for calling it "the cheapest magazine in the world." Published by Elliott, Thomes & Talbot, Boston, Mass.

MRS. PARTINGTON INSULTED.—The White Mountains of New Hampshire are evidently a great institution—very high, heavy frosts, beautiful view, four dollar dinners. But the practical eye of a certain renowned Drake saw those smoothed-faced rocks, and thereupon adorned and variegated the bridle path to the Tip-top House with his familiar S. T.—1860—X. PLANTATION BITTERS. This raised the ire of the Mrs. Partingtons composing the Legislature of the Granite State, who got their wise heads together, outlawed Dr. Drake, and made it a penal offence to ply the artistic brush on their beloved hills. Verily, the fine arts are at a discount in New Hampshire. Query.—Did Drake pay them for this splendid advertisement? 1t

MONEY WANTED! MONEY WANTED BADLY!—The persons who are indebted to us for subscriptions to the INQUIRER, advertising and job work will take notice that we *must have money.* We have thousands of dollars of outstanding accounts on our books, which would, if prompt payment were made, enable us to settle all our liabilities and to make the improvements which we desire. We appeal to you to settle up, it is the only way in which we can meet our obligations and keep on good terms with those who patronize us. Short settlements and prompt payments make good friends. Do not let us appeal to you in vain. We desire to make some improvements, nameless at present, for which you will give us credit, and we must have money to further our plans. Walk up and settle!

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—This popular periodical, for December, contains a Pilgrimage in Sunny lands; The Nurseries on Randall's Island, (illustrated;) A Day's Fighting in Queretaro; Darwin and Domestication; Light and Shadow; A Bowl of Broth; Some Scottish Stories; Editor's Easy Chair; Literary Notices; Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Drawer, &c. Published by Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, N. Y. Price, one copy one year, $4.

A new Grover & Baker $55 Sewing Machine for sale—one half cash and the balance in a reasonable time. Apply to Box 61, Bedford. tf.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price. 2t

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS for sale at the INQUIRER office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement. &c.

A Card to Sensible People.

Rational reader, if the aspect of the weather was uncertain, you would not be foolish enough to venture out without an overcoat or an umbrella. Have the forecast, then, to protect yourself that is dangerous season with something more important than either of these articles. Strengthen your stomach and nervous system, regulate your liver and your bowels, tone all your organs, and cheer your animal spirits with that agreeable cordial, tonic and alterative. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. So shall you *surely escape* the diseases which fasten upon the feeble and the debilitated. "Suffer and be strong," says the proverb; "But be strong that you may *not suffer*" is the wiser maxim,—and of all strengthening preparations this is the safest, the surest, the most genial. As a remedy, as well as an antidote, for dispepsia, fever and ague, and liver disease, there is no combination of vegetable specifics at present known which even approaches it in efficacy.

ANTICIPATE THE ENEMY.

The elements of innumerable diseases are afloat in this raw, damp, mephitic season. Will you defend yourself against them or not, good reader? That is the question. A bottle or two of the *great defensive medicine of the age*, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, will so strengthen and brace up your bodily powers as to enable them to "laugh a siege to scorn." The morbid matter which was exhaled in perspiration through your pores in summer, finds no such free egress now. A powerful counteracting agent is therefore needed, and you have it in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They neutralize the *materies morbi* from which disease originates, and regulate all the secretive organs. Nothing can be more harmless or more healthful—nothing so potent to prevent or cure billiousness, dyspepsia, fever and ague, constipation and general debility, as this wonderful corrective. 1 month.

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., at the house of the bride's parents, by Rev. B. G. W. Ried, Mr. GEORGE McDANIEL to Miss MARY C. KISER, both of this place.

Again the printers were not forgotten. May a bountiful share of the kind care of Providence be ever around and about our young friends, and as they henceforth journey together, may perfect harmony and love for each other tend to make smooth the rugged paths of this life, and ultimately, when they "near the river," may they be blessed with the consciousness of having lived a life of peaceful unison. E.

On the evening of the 17th inst., at the Lutheran parsonage, by the Rev. J. Q. McAtee, Mr. FRANCIS M. CESSNA to Miss SUSAN HARDMAN, both of Cumberland Valley, Bedford co.

Sept. 29th, by Rev. A. R. Kremer, Mr. JOHN L. DAVIS to Miss RACHEL GROVE, both of East Providence.

On the evening of the 17th instant, by Rev. W. M. Deatrick. Mr. DAVID F. MEANS and Miss CARRIE HOWSARE, both of Black Valley Monroe township.

On the evening of the 14th instant, by the same, Mr. JEREMIAH FOOR and Miss HANNAH C. DOLL, both of Friends Cove, this County.

13 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—The Board of School Directors of Southampton township, desire to employ Thirteen School Teachers. Thirty dollars will be paid for first class certificates. Apply immediately to the undersigned. By order of the Board.

W. BENNET, Prest.
ISRAEL M. BENNET, Sec'y. nov22 3t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court the undersigned administrators of John Dasher, late of Hopewell township, deceased, will sell, on the premises, at one o'clock P. M., of FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867, the following valuable real estate, viz: A Messuage or LOT OF GROUND situate in said township, known as the "Yellow Creek Post Office Property," containing TEN ACRES and allowance, with two two-story Dwelling Houses, (one of which has a Store-room,) a good Stable, and other out-buildings thereon erected, and an excellent well of water near the door. Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

JOHN B. FLUCK,
Nov. 22. WM. H. DASHER,

PUBLIC SALE.

Estate of JOHN ROWSER, deceased.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of John Rowser, late of Napier township, dec'd., will sell at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of DECEMBER, 1867, the following described property, viz: A TRACT OF LAND containing 156 acres, more or less, situate in Napier township, Bedford co., and adjoining lands of Jacob Miller on the North, J. S. Rowser on the West, Henry Gephart's heirs on the South, and Peter Rowser on the East, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, 20 acres of which are good meadow, and balance well timbered. The improvements consists of a Frame House and Double Log Barn. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when the terms will be made known.

DUNCAN M'VICKER, Trustee
no22w4] for the sale of the estate of John Rowser.

PROSPECTUS OF
THE DAILY STATE GUARD.

The undersigned have entered into a co-partnership for the publication of a daily morning newspaper in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to be known as THE DAILY STATE GUARD, the first number of which will appear on Monday, December 2, 1867.

The STATE GUARD is designed to contribute to the success of Republican principles, as they were enunciated through the platforms on which ABRAHAM LINCOLN was twice elected to the Presidency. The united voice of the Republican party of Pennsylvania demands an organ at the political centre of the State, which, while it will labor to keep pace with the great journals in other parts of the country in furnishing the people with reliable news, will be a faithful advocate of Republican measures, and at the same time treat every honest and patriotic citizen with impartiality and justice. It will be the aim of the conducters to secure for Republican principles untrammelled success at all elections and demand for the Republican masses the purest and wisest representatives.

Competent and liberal arrangements have been made for procuring the fullest reports of the proceedings of Congress as well as of the State Legislature. Reports of the proceedings of all public assemblages which are designed to have an influence on the public welfare will also be given. Our telegraphic arrangements for procuring domestic intelligence will be the same as those by which the leading newspapers of the country are now furnished with news, so that we will be able, every day, to lay before the people of the counties, cities, boroughs and villages in the region immediatety surrounding the Capital of the State, important financial, commercial, political, legislative and general intelligence eight hours in advance of the means by which they have heretofore been supplied with such reading matter.

It is designed to make the STATE GUARD, so far as enterprise, industry and long years of experience as journalists can enable the undersignad, a first class daily newspaper. Appreciating the difficulties which attend all new enterprises, they have not embarked in its publication without having first fully considered the importance of going before the public on a solid business foundation, that confidence may be fully reposed in their undertaking. It will be a permanent institution, because it will derive its existence from an honest motive to serve the public interest, and because those concerned in it have the necessary capital to establish it upon a firm basis.

THE WEEKLY STATE GUARD.

It is designed to issue from the office of the STATE GUARD, on Wednesday, the 11th of December, and on Wednesday of each succeeding week a weekly paper, containing a variety of interesting political and general news:

TERMS OF DAILY: Single copies, 2 cents.

One copy one year	$6 00
Five copies, each, per year	5 50
Ten copies, " " "	5 00

TERMS OF WEEKLY:

One copy one year	$1 50
In clubs to same Post Office	1 25

☞ Subscriptions invariably in advance.

Address

DUNGLISON, FORNEY & KAUFFMAN,
State Guard Office, Harrisburg.
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, WIEN FORNEY,
[no22] LEVI KAUFFMAN, Proprietors.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press

The most popular Monthly in the world—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each Number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to Literature, London.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1868.

The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the *Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar*, promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.

The postage on *Harper's Magazine* is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS:

Harper's Magazine, one year $4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar, will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Thirty-five Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 24 cents additional, to prepay United States postage.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
nov22 Franklin Square, New York.

WOOD! WOOD!
WANTED—200 cords at Shuck's Brick Yard. Proposals will be received until 10th of December, by JOHN SPROAT & CO. or
nov15:4t F. BENEDICT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* upon the estate of Valentine Weirick, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, having been granted, by the Register of Bedford county, the subscriber hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate to present the same properly authenticated for settlement. And all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

FRANCIS DONAHOE,
nov15 Admr. c. t. a.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.
All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their account in the Register's Office, of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, at an adjourned Court, to be held on Tuesday the 12th day of December, next, (1867) at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The Account of Daniel Sparks and Geo. Karns, Exr's of the last Will &c. of Peter Karns, late of East Providence township, dec'd.

nov15 O. E. SHANNON, Reg'r.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for Trial at adjourned Court, 9th December, 1867.

Thos. B. Reating vs. Bedford Railroad co.
Wm Rogers vs. Riddlesburg Coal & I. co.
C. Fockler & Son vs. Roads & Fockler.
Paul Mock vs. Josiah Burk.
Sarah Filson's use vs. Isaac Filson, et. al.
Cath. Koon's use vs. Same.
Wm. Firmstone et al vs. Fink & Fluck.
John Kemp vs. Riddlesburg Coal & I. Co.
S. S. Fluck et al vs Jacob Rohm.
Riddlesburg C. & I. Co. vs. Broadtop C. & I. Co.
Mich'l Ritchey vs. Jos. B. Stoner.
Jos. Kennard et al vs. Dan'l Lashley et al.
Dan'l B. Bulger vs. Jacob Breneman.
Simon Walter vs. Jos. Helsel et al.
Jas. Patton vs. Dr. Wm. Burch et al.
John Black et al vs. Cath. Tricker.
James Patton vs. Dr. Wm. Burch et al.
Saml Crissman et al vs. John Ake's admrs &c.
Thos. Ritchey vs. Jacob Lingenfelter et al.
Fredaline Smith et al vs. Alex. Fletcher, et al.
Mich'l Hogan vs. Alvah Boylan.
Peter J. Little vs. Elizabeth Barnett.
John S. Hetrick vs. John G. Clark.

Certified Nov. 11th 1867.

nov15 O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON.

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES,

or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as

CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET,
AND
SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS,
CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS,
GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES,
SADDLERY of all kinds,
NAILS,
by the kegg or pound,
WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON,
NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL,
HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES,
CUTLERY of every description,
KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap,
the very best POCKET KNIVES,
PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS,
SILVER TEA AND TABLE
SPOONS in setts.
BRITAINIA WARE
in setts, trays, &c.

PAINTS, OILS, AND
VARNISHES,

Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards' Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,

VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,

Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods, kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH.

Nov.1:3mo.

"A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

Splendidly illustrated.—Critical Notices of the Press.

The Model Newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—*Harper's Weekly* has earned for itself a right to its title, *"A Journal of Civilization."*—*New York Evening Post.*

Our future historians will enrich themselves out of *Harper's Weekly* long after writers, and printers, and publishers are turned to dust.—*N. York Evangelist.*

The best of its class in America.—*Boston Traveller.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*The Independent, New York.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in *Harper's Weekly* from week to week form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of nature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review, Boston, Mass.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1868.—The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the *Magazine, Weekly* and *Bazar* promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a Show-Bill on application.

The postage on *Harper's Weekly* is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS:—*Harper's Weekly*, one year, $4.00.

An Extra Copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly*, or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of *Harper's Weekly*, in neath cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7.00 each. A complete set, comprising ten volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5.25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XI. ready January 1st, 1868.

*** Subscriptions from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage.

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov.8. Franklin Square, New York.

HO! FOR THE FAIR!

SAVE YOUR MONEY

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

The undersigned having made a very important discovery in Photography, is now enabled to reduce the price of all kinds of pictures **25 per cent.** less than former prices, and is willing to give his customers the benefit of such discovery.

A First Class Picture can now be had for **25 cents**, made of the best material and put up in the most substantial manner.

Photograph Albums in great variety, and cheaper than can be had at any other place in the county.

A large assortment of *GILT FRAMES, ROSEWOOD FRAMES, FANCY CASES, CORD AND TASSALS FOR FRAMES*, suitable for any style of picture, at reduced prices.

A superior lot of Gilt and Rosewood Moulding for Frames, just received, very low.

Persons desiring a good likeness of themselves will please call and examine his specimens before going elsewhere.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, Sept. 27:3mos

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

ONE DOLLAR commission will be allowed to any person sending the names of *two new* subscribers with the money for one year.

A Copy of the *Observer* for one year will be sent to any person sending us *four new* subscribers and *fourteen dollars.*

A $55 SEWING MACHINE, either Wheeler & Wilson or Grover & Baker, will be sent to any person sending us the names of *eighteen new subscribers* to the

NEW YORK OBSERVER,

with the money ($63) for one year in advance.

We have sent away as premiums more than

SEVEN HUNDRED

of these machines, and they give univertal satisfaction.

The new subscribers may be from one, or from various places.

☞ Send by check, draft, or Post-office order.
☞ *Sample copies and Circulars sent Free.* ☜

Terms, $3.50 a year, in advance.

SIDNEY E MORSE, Jr., & CO.,
oct11;3t 37 Park Row, New York.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

ever brought to Bedford, and consisting in parts of

OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
to match.

They have also a good assortment of

ARMY CLOTHING

at very low prices;

BLOUSES,
OVER COATS,
PANTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Our

CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT

is full and complete.

TRIMMINGS

in greatest variety.

Our Notion Department is also quite attractive

GENT'S UNDER CLOTHING from.....$1 to 3.50
" OVER SHIRTS of every style and price.

HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NECKTIES,
BOW SUSPENDERS, LINEN AND
PAPER CUFFS, LINEN
COLLARS.

We have the largest Stock of PAPER COLLARS in Bedford and the greatest variety.

In *HATS* we defy competition, as we have the largest stock, and direct from the Manufacturers. The latest styles always on hand.

MUSLINS, DELAINES,
CALICOES,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
in great variety.

LADIES SHAWLS

of latest patterns, and cheaper than the cheapest.

Persons buying for CASH or PRODUCE would do well to call and see us.

But remember, our TERMS are *Cash* or *Produce.*

☞ Remember the place!!! ☜

One Door West of the Washington House.

Nov.8:tf.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The undersigned have just opened a very large supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

Our stock is complete and is not surpassed in

Extent, Quality and Cheapness!

The old system of "trusting forever" having exploded; we are determined to sell goods upon the shortest profit for

CASH OR PRODUCE.

To prompt paying customers we will extend a credit of *four months, but we wish it understood after periods named*—bills will be due, and interest will be charged thereon. Buyers for Cash, may depend upon getting bargains.

Oct.28:3m. A. B. CRAMER.

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES.

You can save money by buying your goods at

MANN'S CORNER,

OF

MILLER & BOWSER,

BEDFORD, PA.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable

FALL & WINTER GOODS
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices; low Feed, Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

TERMS—Cash, notes or products. Oct.25:3mo.

500 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. *More than one-third of the work has already been done, more than one-third of the whole line is now in running order, and more laborers are now employed upon it than ever before.* More than

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY

have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the Companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS

Having thirty years to run and bearing six per cent. currency interest at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; thence at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining dsstance, for which the United States takes *a second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States government, which also pays the company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien. The claims against the government since April of the current year amount to four and one-half times this interest.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the bondholders are the Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute *donation* from the government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the of the road, which will not be worth less than $1.50 per acre at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which over $5,000,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of the building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 500 miles), at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, and other requisite rolling-stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile.

THE TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

914 miles, at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c.	4,500,000
Amount	$83,415,012

As the U. S. Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

AVAILABLE CASH RESOURCES FOR BUILDING ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES:

U. S. Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital stock paid in on the work now done	5,369,750
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1,50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$85,145,750

The company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

Active inquiry has already been made for a portion of these lands, and arrangements are now proposed to offer a part of them for sale. While their whole value will not be available for some years to come, they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are selling at from $6 to $12 per acre, and other land-grant companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS.

The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished the immense business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two grand divisions of the North American continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor it can always charge remunerated rates.

EARNINGS FROM WAY BUSINESS.

During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's Report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.

Passengers, Freight, Telegraph and Mails	$723,755 54
Transportation of Contractor's Materials and Men	479,283 41
Total	$1,203,038 41

EXPENSES.

Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, Trains, &c.	$395,530 92
NET EARNINGS to balance	807,508 03
Total	$1,203,038 95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were $237,966 50. The account for the COMMERCIAL BUSINESS stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	$723,755 54
Expenses " " "	237,966 50
Net Profit	$485,789 04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

and are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1,

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER, and, at the current rate of premium on gold pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

Subscriptions will be recived in Bedford by RUPP AND SHANNON, and in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street, CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street, JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street, and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States, of whom maps and discriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.

Subscribers through local agents will look to them for their delivery.

November 15thm, 1867.: 4t

Farm, Garden & Household.

MORE BARN ROOM WANTED.

Shifts are allowable in the early history of the farm that ought not to be tolerated later. The farmer in the clearing, or upon the prairie, has everything pressing upon him at once and must meet his most imperious wants first. He must have shelter for his family, and food for himself and stock. The log house and barn upon the most limited scale will answer for a while, but both are temporary expedients to be superseded at the earliest moment by something better. The new house and barn are not merely matters of taste, but of economy. An ample barn for the storage of crops and the shelter of stock should be regarded as a necessary investment of capital in all farming in the Northern and Eastern States, This is better understood in Pennsylvania than in any other part of the country, and the barn that bears the name of the State is, in many respects, a model. It contemplates the shelter of all stock, and the storage of all crops raised upon the farm; and if it also provided shelter for manure, it would, with abundant light and free ventilation, meet every want.

Such a barn upon every farm where mixed husbandry is pursued would soon pay for itself. It prevents the deterioration of crops and of manure. The loss from this source is immense in all parts of the country. Even in thrifty New England, where a barn of some kind is found upon every farm, a large part of the hay and corn-fodder is stored in stacks, and the open yard is still often met with as the only receptacle for manure. There is waste of labor in the topping and securing of stacks, and waste of fodder in all that part of the stack that is exposed to the ground and to the weather, and judging from the fact that barn hay always brings the higher price, there is deterioration through the whole mass. In the West, there is much more loss from this source, for there is much less barn-room, and, in addition to this, great damage from the exposure of the grain crops to the weather. The wheat crop for this year has been gathered in excellent condition, for very little rain fell, in all the grain growing districts during harvest. But this is an exceptional season. If those districts had been visited with the rains and cloudy weather that have prevailed along the seaboard, we think the grain crop would have been damaged to the amount of one-third of its value. This sometimes happens, and there is much more damaged than sound wheat in the market. Ordinarily the wheat is left in small shocks, with two bundles laid crosswise for a cap, until the threshing machine comes, which may be within two weeks or two months after cutting. If the weather is bad, the grain moulds and sprouts, and the market is crowded with damaged wheat. The straw also is injured for feeding purposes. The loss to the country from this source amounts annually to many millions of dollars. If it could be saved it would pay all the taxes laid upon farmers.

Then, a good barn saves immensely in the expenses of keeping stock and in the convenience of feeding them. It is a common estimate that shelter saves one-third in fodder. This estimate is certainly not too high for the northern half of the Northern States. The consumption of food to keep up animal heat in freezing weather is very great, and this does not benefit the farmer. He wants an increase of flesh and fat, articles that a stack-yard regimen rarely gives. With a plenty of grain, an animal will thrive out of doors, but he does not thrive as he would under shelter. It is too expensive, even in the grain districts, to substitute corn for boards. Without barns, also, the farmer is very much at the mercy of the grain speculator. With them, he can store his hay and grain, and sell when the market suits. The speculator knows the situation, and visits the regions where the barns are yet to be built. He knows the farmers must sell, for he has no place to store his grain. He generally prefers the tender mercies of the speculator, whom he knows, to the commission merchant in the city, whom he does not know. He wants the cash in hand and takes what he can get. As wheat often advances fifty per cent. in a season, the farmer ought to be able to take advantage of the rise. If grain could be kept more in first hands, it would benefit consumers, for it would tend to make uniform prices. Nobody but speculators would suffer. In the plans of barns that we frequently present in these pages, some of them giving the results of years of study by practical farmers to meet their own wants, our readers will find many profitable suggestions.—*American Agriculturist.*

MANURING THE WHEAT CROP.

Manure holds the same relation to the farm that steam does to the engine; it is the force used to accomplish the desired result. Let the one fail in the engine and the wheels stop, let the other be withdrawn from the soil and its useful products rapidly and constantly diminish. If the farmer cannot manure every crop, then he should consider from which he can best afford to withhold the fertilizers. If he designed growing a crop of oats, followed by one of wheat, it would not be wise to apply the manure to the oat crop and give none to the wheat. It would not pay as well; the crop of manure would be sold in a cheap market. So, too, it might be injudicious to manure a crop of potatoes and have none to apply to the succeeding grain. The season in which manure should be applied, the stage of the crop, and the depth at which it should be placed, are also topics which the farmer should think much about. Many consider that if manure is only buried in the soil it is enough, no matter whether it be deep or shallow, whether the subsoil be firm or leachy, if the manure is in the earth the crops, they argue, will get the full benefit of it—some time or another. But this is not always true, and it is certainly more scientific and profitable farming to apply manure—not to increase the general fertility of the soil with a view to benefiting several crops in succession—but to directly augment the yield of a specified crop. This course will bring the most profit, for products which command the highest prices are thus largely increased.

Doubtless most farmers will assent to the assertion that the wheat crop needs manure as much as any other one, and pays as well for its liberal application. But the profits of this operation may be greatly varied by the manner in which it is done. Plowing in manure deeply will not give as good results as placing it on or just under the surface. It is less labor for the farmer to plow in the manure, for it is easier to haul it on a hard surface than over freshly plowed ground. And then it is out of the way of the harrow and the drill; but when buried deep it does not nourish the young plant in its first growth, and impart to it strength and size to endure the approaching winter. Nor does it mulch the surface and protect the tender plants from heaving frosts and blighting winds. The rains in their descent wash the soluble elements downwards and away from the searching roots. Surface manuring reverses these processes, and is more rational and productive of more immediate and visible results.

Well fermented farm-yard manure is good enough for any crop; and the best manure for all, but the trouble is we can't get enough of it. Whether the wheat grower can afford to purchase and use fertilizers is a question which he must settle by experiment and observation. Lime may often be used with great profit; plaster is beneficial in some seasons, and salt returns a liberal profit if sown on rich lands in humus. Fertilizers for the wheat plant should be applied before the seed has germinated, as a general rule, at least before the Spring begins. The preferable time is just before sowing.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Humorous.

WHEN does a farmer act with rudeness towards his corn? When he pulls its ears.

WHAT is the first thing a boy does when he falls into the water? He gets wet.

LAZINESS will cover your garden with weeds. Hard drinking, if you keep it up, will cover your wife with weeds.

WHAT was the difference between Joan of Arc and Noah's ark? One was Maid of Orleans, and the other was made of gopher wood.

THERE is many a slip between the cup and the lip, but more slips after the cup has been drained by the lips.

MR. WIGGINS, on learning that his neighbor Jone's wife had lost her voice, was heard say that no such good fortune ever came to the maternal head of his establishment. Wiggins is wilfully wicked.

A NICE old lady up town declares that she thinks it very strange that a little quick-silver in a glass tube can make such awful hot weather by just rising in it an inch or two.

"IF it wasn't for hope the heart would break," as the old woman said when she buried her seventh husband, and looked anxiously among the funeral crowd for another.

JOSH Billings says if a man is going to make a business of serving the Lord, he likes to see him do it when he measures onions, as well as when he hollers halleluyar.

[Chartered with Ample Powers.]

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

The second Collegiate year will commence ON MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

This Institution has been Chartered by the Legislature of the State with full Collegiate powers, and the following courses of Study, in which it is proposed to graduate Students, have been adopted, viz:

An Elementary Course for Teachers	(*B. E*).
A Scientific Course,	(*B. S*).
A Ladies' Course,	(*M. A*).
A Classical Course,	*A. B*).
A Biblical Course	(*B. B. S*).

The School is intended to supply a great public want and instruction is given in all branches of a common, a liberal, or an ornamental education. There is a primary or model school connected with the Institution, and also a Commercial Course, so that Students of any grade will be received and will be put into suitable Classes. With superior accommodations, first-class teachers, a location not excelled by any in accessibility and healthfulness, and in the general morals of the community, we offer to parents and guardians a pleasant home, where their children and wards will be properly cared for and will be subjected to the best training.

EXPENSES:

For Boarding, Washing, Light Fuel, and Tuition, with furnished room, for Fall Term of 18 weeks	$88.50
Instrumental Music	18.00
Double-Entry Book Keeping, (in classes)	15.00
Painting and Fancy Work, at usual rates.	

For catalogue and further particulars, address Rev. T.R. VICKROY, A. M., President, Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

Dec. 14:66:1yr

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

"OUR OWN MAKE,"

After more than Five Years experience and experimenting in the manufacture of STRICTLY FIRST QUALITY HOOP SKIRTS, we offer our justly celebrated goods to merchants and the public in full confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other Skirt, and recommend themselves in every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact. *EVERY LADY WHO HAS NOT GIVEN THEM A TRIAL, SHOULD DO SO WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.*

Our assortment embraces every style, length and size, for Ladies, Misses and Children, Also, Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

Ask for "Hopkins' Own Make," and be not deceived. See that the letter "H" is woven on the Tapes between each Hoop, and that they are stamped "*W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH ST., PHILAD'A.,*" upon each tape. No others are genuine.

Also, constantly on hand a full line of good New York and Eastern made Skirts, at very low prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Manufactory and Emporium, No. 628 ARCH St., PHIL'A.

March 15, 1867.10mo

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers residing in Liberty tp., by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of David Kensinger, late of said township, all persons indebted are requested to make payment at once; and those having claims against the estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

PAUL KENSINGER,
ELIAS HOOVER,
oct11:5t Administrators

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will re-open on MONDAY, SEPT. 2d, in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church.

Principal, Mrs. C. V. R. BONNEY.

TERMS, per quarter of ten weeks, $6 to $10.

REFERENCES.—O. E. Shannon, T. R. Gettys, W. P. Schell, A. King, Jacob Reed, G. W. Rupp.

Bedford, Aug. 30:3m

O YES! O YES! O YES!—The undersigned having taken out auctioneer license holds himself in readiness to cry sales and auctions on the shortest notice. Give him a call. Address him at Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.

WILLIAM GRACEY.

Oct18:.6m

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this ffice nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

WANTED.—Forty heavy locust posts, and thirty bushels of corn. Apply to

Nov.1:2t. J. R. DURBORROW.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE

Nov 2, 1866

CASH BUYERS TAKE NOTICE AND

SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED, AT

Greatly Reduced Prices,

At J. M. Shoemaker's Store.

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a Large Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which have been bought for Cash at New Prices, and will be sold CHEAP. This being the only FULL STOCK of Goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better in Style, Quality and Price than at any other store in Bedford.

The following comprise a few of our prices, viz:

CALICOES:

10, 12, 14, 15, 16, and the best at 18.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, and the best at 22.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS from 40 cts. up.

FRENCH MERINOES, ALL WOOL DELAINES, COBURGS, &c.

Men's wear, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES—In this article we have a very extensive assortment for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys, at all prices.

HATS—A large assortment of Men's and Boy's Hats.

CLOTHING—Men and Boy's Coats, Pants, and Vests, all sizes and prices.

PAPER COLLARS—Shakespeare, Lockwood, Linen-lined, &c.

COTTON CHAIN—Single and double, white and colored.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Green and Black Teas, Spices, of all kinds, Dye Stuffs, &c.

LEATHER—Sole Leather, French and City Calf Skins, Upper Leather and Kip, Linings, &c. &c.

We will sell Goods on the same Terms that we have been for the last three months,

CASH OR NOTE

with interest from date. No bad debts contracted, and no extra charges to good paying customers to make up losses on bad paying customers, or customers that never pay. Cash buyers always get the best Bargains, and their account is always settled up.

N. B. 10 per cent. saved by buying your goods at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S,

Cash and Produce Store,

No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.

June 28, 1867:6m

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2,00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD —On and after Thursday, Oct. 16, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE4.40	LE 7.50	Huntingdon,	AR9.30	AR4.17
5.02	8.10	McConnellstown	9.08	3.37
5.14	8.22	Pleasant Grove,	8.58	3.49
5.31	8.38	Marklesburg,	8.38	3.30
5.50	8.53	Coffee Run,	8.23	3.15
6.00	9.01	Rough & Ready	8.13	3.08
6.10	9.12	Cove,	8.58	2.54
6.20	9.16	Fisher's Summit	7.53	2.50
AR6.38	AR 9.33 LE 9.40	Saxton,	LE7.35	LE2.35 AR2.26
	10.00	Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.08	Hopewell,		2.00
	10.24	Piper's Run,		1.44
	10.42	Tatesville,		1.19
	10.55	Bloody Run,		1.07
	AR 11.05	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.40	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR2.30
6.55	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.15
7.00	10.10	Crawford,	7.10	2.10
AR7.15	AR 10.20	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 7.05	LE2.05

Oct 15:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

FARQUHAR

IS SELLING

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AND EVERY

ARTICLE IN HIS LINE

ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.

REMEMBER REED'S BUILDING

OPPOSITE THE BEDFORD HOTEL.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

May17,'67.

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP.

T. B. REESE & CO., Pro's.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. We call the attention of Tanners to our oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.

TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

May 17.-6m. T. B. REESE & CO.

BLOODY RUN STILL AHEAD!

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS

AT

BLAKE'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Ornaments, Millinery Goods, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Trimmings, Buttons, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions,

Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, Groceries and Dry Goods, a full assortment of Confectionaries, &c. &c. Also, just received, a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which is being sold at wholesale prices.

MILLINERY WORK DONE TO ORDER.

Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance of the same. Please call and see our new stock, and remember our terms are CASH.

CHARLES BLAKE.

Bloody Run, Sept. 27:3m.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

ALSO, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.

O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penna.

IRON WATER PIPE.

HARTLEY & METZGER are now prepared to furnish all sizes of GALVANIZED IRON WATER PIPE at remarkably LOW rates. This pipe is pure, will last a *lifetime*, can be run in all directions, and is the very thing to carry that crystal spring right to your door.

Also, HYDRAULIC RAMS, FORCE PUMPS, BATH TUBS, &c. &c.. furnished to order.

"BUCKEYE REAPERS."

"FARMER MOWERS."

RUSSELL REAPERS and MOWERS.

Green Castle Cradles, stacks of Scythes, Snaths, &c., and all kinds of tools for harvesting.

june14 HARTLEY & METZGER.

NOTICE!

THE CASH SYSTEM IN FASHION!

The undersigned takes this method of requesting all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts. On and after OCTOBER 1, 1867, he will sell goods FOR CASH and APPROVED PRODUCE ONLY, having been convinced, by experience, that the CASH system is the best for his customers as well as himself.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

aug. 23:3m

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2 1866

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST

B. M. BLYMYER & CO. have the LARGEST STOCK OF STOVES, ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO. have the CHEAPEST STOCK OF STOVES, ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO. have the BEST STOCK OF STOVES, ever brought to Bedford.

CALL AND SEE THE MAMMOTH STOCK.

200 STOVES OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

50 SECOND HAND STOVES.

THEY Will NOT BE UNDERSOLD

TIN-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHEAPER THAN the CHEAPEST.

Every body will please bear in mind that B. M. BLYMYER & CO., sell CHEAPER goods, in their line, than can be sold by any one else in Bedford. Remember the place

NO. 1. STONE ROW.

oct.4:tf.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that

SPLENDID FARM

situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 10 ACRES, more or less, about Sixty Acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid

DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,

Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.

This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.

PRICE, $30 PER ACRE.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. Price $4000.

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

J. R. SPEER, M. D., and A. M. SPEER, M. D.,

Having associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully offer their services to the public; the former in the various branches of the profession; the latter more particularly in the treatment of the

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Dr. A. M. SPEER having availed himself during the last fifteen years of the advantages afforded by the best hospitals and teachers in this country and in Europe, for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the structure and diseases of those important organs, will hereafter devote special attention to their medical and surgical treatment.

Office, No. 196 PENN Street, two doors from St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Office hours—9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. sep13:3m

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

RICHARD V. LEO & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in their line of manufacture.

Bureaus, Dressing Stands, Parlor and Extension Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Washstands, &c. &c.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. They have also added to their stock,

French Cottage Suits,
Marble Top Tables,
Cane Chairs,
Sofas,
Tete-a-Tetes, &c. &c. &c.

Eastern manufacture.

Having purcased the stock and tools of Thos. Merwine, (late Wm. Stahl's) they have added the same to their manufactory.

COFFINS will also be made to order, and a HEARSE always in readiness to attend funerals.

Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

aug.23:3m RICHARD V. LEO & CO.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.

aug5, '64:tf.

BLOODY RUN

MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra harge. apl19:1y.

THE QUAKER CITY

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Corner Fifth & Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Commercial School in the Country.

Conducted upon the best system of Instruction, and offering advantages of the highest order in every Department.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN

Who desire Success and Promotion in Business Life.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR THE TIMES.

The Commercial Course embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade, Commercial Law, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c. This Course may be completed in three months.

DIPLOMAS

Awarded to Graduates, under seal and by authority of law, this being a regularly

INCORPORATED COLLEGE,

and the only one with similar powers in the State, or in the United States.

OTHER BRANCHES,

Telegraphing, the Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying and Navigation.

BOOK KEEPING.

In the Department of Accounts this Institution is wholly unrivalled. The treaties on this subject, published by the proprietor, is everywhere acknowledged to be the best and most complete work extant, and being composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business, presents a course of instruction such as can be secured by no other system. Books for sale, and sent by mail to any address, upon receipt of price, $3.50.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to send for circulars, or visit the College for further information.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M. *President.*

T. E. MERCHANT, *Secretary.* may31:8m.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

BRYANT, STRATTON & KIMBERLY'S

Cor. 10th and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

YOUNG MEN

prepared for the Counting Room and Business Life in General.

THEORY AND PRACTICE

combined by means of Banks, Business Houses and the use of all kinds of Business Paper.

THIS INSTITUTION

is endorsed by the leading business men of the City.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

COLLEGE OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

For particulars send for circulars.

aug30:3m

ENTERPRISE

MACHINE WORKS.

H. D. SLAGLE & BRO., Proprietors.

O. R. DAVIS, Sup't.

IRON FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, and Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. Manufacturers of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Logan street, LEWISTOWN, Pa.

Oct. 4

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS!

The Widow, Children or Parents of each soldier who died in a rebel prison, or who was released and died without Commutation for Rations, are entitled to THIRTY CENTS *for every day such prisoner was held by the rebels.*

Apply to DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July12:tf Claim Agents.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any one of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for Blackwood, and but EIGHT CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subcriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866 inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterl,* for the years 1855 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also *Blackwood* for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. Pub. Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. dec.21:

GIRARD

Life Insurance Company,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867,

$2,455,855 56.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium. Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phila. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar15:1yr Bedford, Pa.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

A Beautiful Set of Teeth for

TEN DOLLARS!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,

(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)

DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.

The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from

Ten to Eighteen Dollars

per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.

☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Siliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hisitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

☞ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.

Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.